# New Oxford Item.

VOL. XXIII. NEW OXFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1902, NO. 46.


## Court Items.

W. W. Hafer appointed Trustee of the East Berlin Branch railroad.

Mathias Spangler appointed trustee of certain funds in the estate of Chas. E. Palmer, deceased.

Inventory of property retained by Susan Strine widow of Harrison Strine, deceased, approved.

Proceedings for the appointment of guardian of Ella M. Hoffman, a person of weak mind, discontinued.

Bail piece of John F. Smith, bail for good behavior of Ambrose Dittenhafer, filed.

Deed of L. H. Rice, Clerk of Court, to Harry E. Rexroth, acknowledged in open court.

R. E Wible, Esq., appointed auditor in estate of Amelia Smith, deceased.

Sale of real estate of David Mickley, deceased, confirmed.

Geo. B. March appointed guardian of Margarette, Ray and Myers Shank, minor children of Geo. A. Shank, deceased.

Judgement in P. A. & S. Small vs. W. A. Bream for plaintiffs in the sum $234.-92.

Judgment in T. E. Myers & Bro. vs. W. A Bream for plaintiffs in the sum of $69.10.

## Hampton Items.

Hilliard Chronister who is attending school at Millersville, was home visiting his parents in this place the past few weeks.

Samuel Baker, wife and son, of near East Berlin, were guests of D. H. Myers and family, of this place, over Sunday.

Easter services will be held in the Lutheran church this place, on Easter Sunday evening.

J. J. Wolf and three children, of Abbottstown, Chas. Pittenturff and wife, of Heidlersburg, Harry Miller and wife, of Dillsburg, were guests of Jesse Albright and family, of this place, on Sunday.

Mrs. Mummert and Mrs. Trimmer, of Bowider, were the guests of John Moritz and family, of this place, on Monday.

Noah Hersh and wife, of York Springs were guests of Mr. Heinard, this place, on Sunday.

Robert Myers and wife, and Miss Ola Myers, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Schriver, of Reading, were guests of G. B. March, on Friday.

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Large flocks of wild geese have been flying northward the past few days. A flock of nine alighted on Meadow Hill Lake, York Springs, where they stayed for several days. Some of our gunners looked with longing eyes at them but Mr. Gardner would not allow any one to disturb them as he will not allow any gunning on his land whatever. He allowed the school children to look through his field glass and see the geese swimming on the lake.—Comet.

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Farmers in this section should keep their eyes open for a gang of swindlers who have been operating in several nearby counties. Approaching a farmer, they appoint him agent for a patent hay fork, and agree to give him a fork if he will show it to his neighbors, and devote one day of the month in taking orders. The farmer signs a contract, agreeing to the terms. When the "contract" is cut in two, the signature end is a judgment note, which the farmer is forced to pay at a bank. Scores of farmers have been forced to pay from $75 to $450 each.

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An unknown white man, while walking across the Susquehana river bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, between Perryville and Havre de Grace, Wednesday afternoon was struck by passenger train No. 36, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, south bound, and ground to pieces. His body was thrown into the Susquehana river with the exception of one leg, which was left on the bridge The man was about 25 years of age.

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There are nearly 100 hoboes occupying the tramp quarters in the Cumberland county jail. Their manner of living is not uninteresting. As many as five occupy one cell, sleeping, reading and smoking the time away Some are very intelligent and daily purchase the newspapers. Card playing seems to be the favorite pastime. Once in a while disturbances occur and then the sheriff interferes. They do their own cooking, many of them, and likewise their own washing. The majority of them are cleanly shaven and many appear able to do a good day's work.

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A PRINTER GREATLY SURPRISED.—"I never was so much surprised in my life, as I was with the results of using Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says Henry T. Crook, pressman of the Asheville (N. C.) Gazette. "I contracted a severe case of rheumatism early last winter by getting my feet wet. I tried several things for it without benefit. One day while looking over the Gazette, I noticed that Pain Balm was positively guaranteed to cure rheumatism, so bought a bottle of it and before using two-thirds of it my rheumatism had taken its flight and I have not had a rheumatic pain since." Sold by Randolph Wehler.


# A COLORADO LYNCHING

## Pullman Car Porter Hanged by a Howling Mob.

### OUTRAGED GRAY-HAIRED WOMAN

### Peaceful Element Locked Negro In Court House, But Mob Stormed the Building and Secured Victim—Body Was Riddled With Bullets.

La Junta, Colo., March 26.—W. H. Wallace, a Pullman sleeping car porter, was lynched at 8 o'clock last night in a corner of Court House Square, being hanged to an electric light pole by a howling mob of 4,000 persons, who had been hunting for him all day. After the hanging the body of the negro was riddled with bullets. The prisoner made no resistance to the lynching and died protesting his innocence.

Mrs. Henrietta Miller, a gray-haired woman, aged 67 years, going from Los Angeles, Cal., to Denver to visit relatives, was brutally assaulted in the Santa Fe railway yards here Monday night by a negro porter on a Pullman car running between Denver and La Junta.

After leaving the Chicago limited train here, Mrs. Miller asked a porter whom she met on the station platform where the Denver sleeper was. The man offered to conduct her to the car. After going with him a considerable distance, Mrs. Miller became suspicious and started to return to the station. She was then knocked down by a blow on the head, and after a struggle with her assailant was choked into insensibility. When she regained consciousness about an hour later she crawled back to the station and gave an account of the assault and a description of her assailant. Washington H. Wallace, a Pullman car porter, was arrested in the car of which he had charge. He was identified by Mrs. Miller. Bloodhounds were brought from Canyon City, and they trailed the man who accompanied Mrs. Miller through the yards to the car in which Wallace was found.

Fearing a lynching, Sheriff Farr decided to take the prisoner to Pueblo. When his intention became known the railway employes declared that he could not travel by rail, as they would refuse to operate the train out of La Junta with Wallace on board. The sheriff placed his prisoner in a carriage and started for Sugar City. Meantime an armed party had left La Junta to overtake the sheriff and his prisoner. The carriage was finally overtaken, and Sheriff Farr made no resistance and Wallace did not ask for mercy. The carriage was turned back toward La Junta. A peace element asked the privilege of trying to get a confession from Wallace. This was granted, and the negro was taken into the court house. After half an hour or so the word went out that the court house doors were locked, and that the committee would try to prevent a lynching. Immediately pandemonium reigned. Stones were hurled at the building until every window was broken. Then, with a telegraph pole for a battering ram, the crowd broke in the doors and Wallace was taken out.

A boy was sent up a telegraph pole with a rope. It was thrown over the cross-bar and then dropped into the crowd. A hundred hands grasped it, and in an instant the negro was in the air. Hardly had the boy climbed out of danger, when hundreds of pistols were drawn, and before the negro's body reached the top of the pole it was riddled with bullets and the man was dead.

Sheriff Farr said last night that Wallace steadfastly declared his innocence. But the police claim that when he was arrested there was blood and gray hairs on his clothing and other evidence which convinced them he was the guilty man.

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### Two Children Cremated.

Uniontown, Pa., March 26.—The home of Edward Lyttle, near here, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and two children, aged 3 and 2 years, were cremated. The fire occurred during the temporary absence of Mrs. Lyttle, who had gone to a neighbor's to borrow a kettle. When she returned the house was in ashes. The charred remains of the children were found in the ruins.

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### Buried Alive In a Well.

Trenton, N. J., March 26.—Martin Z. Taylor was buried alive here yesterday by the caving in of a well on the property of the American Cigar company, in which he was working. He was buried under tons of earth, and when his body was reached life was extinct.

## MURDER IN A POKER JOINT

### Harvey Green Found Dead In a Closet In a Chester Club House.

Chester, Pa., March 26.—Harvey Green, former proprietor of the Delaware house in this city, was found dead in a closet in the National Club House, at Third street and Edgemont avenue, last evening. One side of the head was crushed in and the head and neck were covered with blood. The body was covered with an old quilt. The furniture in the club house was lying about in great disorder, indicating a struggle, with all of the evidences of a drunken debauch. The wounds on the head of Green were evidently made some hours before the discovery of the body.

The murder was disclosed by one of the members of the club, who was obliged to gain entrance to the club room by force, as the door was bolted. Jack Lynch was found in the room in a drunken stupor, and he has been placed in custody by the police. The room in which the murder occurred is, the police authorities say, a notorious poker joint, and was conducted by Green.

## THREE KILLED IN EXPLOSION

### Punxsutawney Powder Mill Blown Up and Victims Fearfully Mangled.

Dubois, Pa., March 26.—Three men were killed and several injured by an explosion at the Punxsutawney powder mill yesterday afternoon. The explosion occurred in what is known as the press mill buildin where the packing is done. Four men were in the building at the time, three of whom were killed. Their names are: Clark Simpson, Orrin Bergerstock and Joseph Weiss. All of them were young men and without families.

The buildings composing the plant are widely separated, and the one where the explosion occurred was the only one wrecked, although others were more or less damaged. The force of the explosion was terrific, shaking up things in general and breaking windows in business blocks in Punxsutawney, a mile and a half distant. The bodies of the men who were killed were fearfully mangled, and the head of one of the victims was found lodged in a tree 500 feet from the wrecked building. The plant was owned and operated by the Mahoning Powder company.

## BOY MURDERER SENTENCED

### Twenty Years For Joseph Currier, Who Has Twice Taken Life.

Philadelphia, March 26.—Joseph Currier, aged only 16 years, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment yesterday for murder. Currier during a dispute with a boy about his own age shot his opponent dead. Two years ago Currier was partially responsible for the death of another boy with whom he was working at Cramps ship yard. Currier, with a number of companions, filled a boy with air with the aid of a high pressure pump, causing the boy's death. He was acquitted of this crime on the jury's belief that the death was in the nature of an accident.

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### Forest Fires On Long Island.

New York, March 26.—A forest fire, which started Monday in the woods northwest of Eastport, L. I., has destroyed hundreds of acres of woodland. Thousands of quail, partridges and rabbits perished in the flames. The fire was extinguished last night, after a day of hard work by a large force of men.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 25.—Flour firm; winter superfine, $2.65@2.90; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $3.25@3.50; city mills, extra, $2.90@3.15. Rye flour quiet, at $3.25@3.35 per bbl. Wheat steady; No. 2 Pennsylvania, red, 85½c. Corn dull; No. 2 yellow, local, 65½c. Oats were quiet; No. 2 white, clipped, 51c.; lower grades, 49c. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy sold at $15.50@16 for large bales. Beef steady; beef hams, 19@20. Pork was firm; family, $18.50@19. Live poultry, at 12½@13c. for hens, and 8c. for old roosters. Dressed poultry sold at 13c. for choice fowls, and at 8c. for old roosters. Butter steady; creamery, 31c. Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 16c. per dozen. Potatoes were dull; eastern, 80@83c. per bushel.

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### Live Stock Markets.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 25.—Cattle steady and unchanged; veals, tops, $7.75@8.80; others, $5@7.50. Hogs active and 5@10c. higher; heavy, $6.90@6.95; mixed, $6.75@6.85; light yorkers, $6.40@6.50; pigs, $6.10@6.20; roughs, $6@6.25; stags, $4@4.50. Sheep scarce and firm; mixed tops, $5.50@5.75; culls to good, $3.50@5.40; wethers, $5.75@6; yearlings, $5.90@6.25. Lambs stronger; tops, $6.70@6.75; culls to good, $4.75@6.65.

East Liberty, Pa., March 25.—Cattle steady; choice, $6.60@6.75; prime, $6.20@6.40; good, $5.50@5.90. Hogs steady; prime heavies, $6.75@6.80; best mediums, $6.70@6.75; heavy yorkers, $6.55@6.65; light yorkers, $6.30@6.50; pigs, $6@6.25; roughs, $5@6.20. Sheep steady; best wethers, $5.70@5.90; culls and common, $2.50@4; veal calves, $7@7.75.

## METHODIST PASTOR MISSING

### Rev. Bennett Has Not Reached Columbia and Foul Play Is Suspected.

Lancaster, Pa., March 25.—The mysterious disappearance of Rev. J. C. Bennett, pastor of the Methodist church at Lansford, and his failure to arrive at the conference at Columbia is causing great worriment to his wife and his fellow members.

He left Lansford Tuesday of last week to attend the conference, arriving at Harrisburg the same day. He went to a hotel there, registered and left his baggage. He then started for a walk and was last seen going toward the river. He had with him $300, which his church was sending to conference. A number of inquiries have been sent by his wife, but despite strenuous efforts of his friends to find him not a single trace was obtained from the time he was seen going towards the Susquehanna river. There is great apprehension among some of the members of the conference that he has met with foul play.

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### Gettysburg Lawyer Killed By Fall.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 25.—The unknown man who died at the Homeopathic Hospital on last Saturday from the effects of a fall was identified yesterday as Edward J. Cox, aged 55 years, a former lawyer of Gettysburg. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Swope, of Adams county; of Judge J. Hay Brown, of the supreme court, and of Representative J. D. Graff, of Armstrong county. His body was identified by Mr. Graff yesterday and it was shipped to Gettysburg last night for burial.

## BOER WAR MAY SOON END

### Kruger's Deputy Passed Through British Lines to Confer With Steyn.

London, March 25.—It is declared on seemingly good authority that Lord Kitchener, in his interview with Mr. Schalkburger, the acting president of the Boers, agreed to withdraw the banishment proclamation issued in September if General De Wet and other Boer leaders surrendered.

In the house of commons yesterday the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, announced that a fortnight ago Mr. Schalkburger intimated to Lord Kitchener his desire to be granted a safe conduct through the British lines and back, in order to see Mr. Steyn with reference to the possibility of peace proposals. Lord Kitchener, with the consent of the government, had acceded to the request. The announcement of the war secretary was greeted with cheers.

In a dispatch from Pretoria, made public last night, Lord Kitchener gives his usual weekly total of captures, but does not mention the Schalkburger incident.

The Daily Chronicle this morning asserts that an armistice has been arranged pending the duration of Mr. Schalkburger's mission to General De Wet, and that offensive operations against De Wet, Delarey and Botha will be suspended. The three generals have agreed to observe the armistice honorably until the return of the envoys to the Boer lines.

## HUNTING STABLE BURNED

### Sixteen Valuable Horses Perished In Incendiary Fire at Etontown, N. J.

New York, March 24.—The hunting stable of P. F. Collier, at Etontown, N. J., and 16 valuable hunting horses were burned before daylight yesterday, the total loss being about $100,000. Saturday Mr. Collier entertained several friends, and about 10 o'clock at night took some of them out in his automobile. On their return they saw the hunting stable in a blaze. The party hurried home, but could not save the horses, among which was Mr. Collier's $10,000 hunter, Greenfield. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin. It is the third fire within two weeks, each destroying valuable property.

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### Old Mint Property Sold.

Philadelphia, March 24.—Felix Isman, acting for a syndicate headed by Lit Brothers, and of which he himself is a member, Saturday secured a 60-day option from the secretary of the treasury, under which the syndicate is given the right to purchase the old Mint property at Chestnut and Juniper streets and South Penn Square for $2,000,000. It is said that $150,000 was deposited to secure the purchase, and that title will be taken in the name of a corporation to be formed by the members of the syndicate.

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### Rough Rider to Hang.

Cumberland, Md., March 26.—John Murphy, of New York, convicted of the murder of John English, of Newark, N. J., was sentenced yesterday by Judge Stake to be hanged. Murphy, who served with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, saluted the court after receiving the sentence. The convicted murderer is in a feeble condition and may die before the sentence is carried out.

## A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

### Thursday, March 20.

The Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, now at San Francisco, will sail for the Philippines April 1.

Nicaragua has negotiated in New York a loan of $3,000,000 in gold on $5,000,000 worth of gold bonds.

The Baltimore syndicate which purchased the principal street car lines of San Francisco has paid over the sum of $18,617,000.

The Pennsylvania Council of American Steam Engineers will disband if the per capita tax is not reduced by the supreme council.

William O'Neill, of Philadelphia, was found in an unconscious condition on the street and died soon after being taken to a hospital. He is said to have been poisoned by "knock-out drops."

### Friday, March 21.

Free delivery postal service will be established at St. Charles, Mo., July 1.

Peru has accepted an invitation to participate in the St. Louis exposition, and will have an extensive exhibit.

Professor J. G. Schurman, chairman of the first Philippine commission, dined with President Roosevelt yesterday.

Emperor William's yacht Meteor will be given a trial sail on March 28, and if all is well she will sail for Germany on March 30.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and several other buildings at Kimball, W. Va., were destroyed by fire, caused by an explosion of coal oil.

### Saturday, March 22.

The farms of Arkansas, June 1, 1900, aggregated 173,694 in number and $135,182,170 in value.

Labor interests will be heard on April 3 on the plan of building warships in government navy yards.

An oil gusher was brought in at Chanute, Kan., yesterday, and the drillers were unable to control the flow.

James Wilson, a burglar, was shot and fatally wounded while robbing the residence of Jeremiah Vanderbeck, at Jersey City.

The Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet next year in Old St. George's Church, Philadelphia.

### Monday, March 24.

Owen McHugh, of Scranton, was killed by a fall of rock in the Clark Tunnel mine on Saturday.

M. Koloman de Tisza, ex-Hungarian prime minister and leader of the Liberal party, died at Budapest Saturday.

Mrs. Joseph Kreuzberger, aged 61, of Williamsport, Pa., was struck by an express train on the Pennsylvania railroad and killed.

Eliza C. Galiup, deceased, of Denver, Col., bequeathed $125,000 to her sister, Sarah A. Curtis, and her nephew, C. C. Curtis, of Lakewood, N. J.

Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, has declined to accept the position of first assistant postmaster general, tendered him by Postmaster General Payne.

### Tuesday, March 25.

The United States senate yesterday passed a bill appropriating $125,000 for a marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pa.

A. J. Standing, of Carlisle, Pa., for 20 years connected with the Indian service, has been appointed supervisor of Indian schools.

The Colorado legislature has appropriated $50,000 to arrange for a display of the state's resources at the St. Louis exposition.

A bill was introduced in the United States senate yesterday authorizing the construction of an agricultural department building to cost $2,500,000.

Mayor Low, of New York, signed the bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad company to construct a tunnel under the North river and build two stations in Manhattan.

### Wednesday, March 26.

The commencement of the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary will be held May 4, 5 and 6.

The training ship Buffalo will be put in readiness to sail for Manila May 1, to take over a number of enlisted men.

The New Jersey house of representatives yesterday passed a bill to prevent live bird shooting matches in the state.

The French chamber of deputies yesterday adopted the bill for the participation of France in the St. Louis Exposition.

Employes of the Penn Iron Works, Lancaster, Pa., demand an increase of 50 cents a ton for puddling and other wages in proportion.

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### Will Spend Honeymoon In Jail.

Blountville, Tenn., March 26.—William Pridemoor and his young wife, charged with the theft of a wagon and team while on their bridal tour, were sentenced here yesterday to three years each in the penitentiary. They have been in jail about ten days.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# The Writing on the Wall.

By Thomas C. Harbaugh.

Brant Durivage was in the neighborhood of 40 when he came back to the home of his ancestors. He was a bachelor, very tall, and dark of feature. He had been abroad 10 years, and as I, a young physician, had but lately settled in the adjoining town, I had never seen him. I had heard, however, that he had visited many countries, civilized and savage, and had concluded that he was tired of roughing it and glad for a chance to settle down beneath the roof of his fathers.

His old acquaintances did not see much of him after he came home. He nodded to his former friends, or passed them by without so much as a bow. Not long after his coming home we learned that he was courting Annie Kimball, the prettiest girl of the neighborhood, already engaged, as we believed, to Steve Morgan, a young man of steady habits, but without a tithe of the wealth possessed by Brant Durivage.

Old Kimball, Annie's father, was dissipated, and, just then, financially embarrassed, and the truth is that he sold his child to Brant Durivage, forcing her to break her engagement with young Morgan, who denounced the bargain in bitter language whenever he could find anybody to listen to him. At times he swore that he would "get even" with the man who had come between him and Annie.

For several weeks matters drifted along quietly. If Durivage heard of Morgan's hot words and threats, he said nothing. He seemed perfectly contented with the conquest he had won, the wedding day had been set, and Annie had become resigned to the fate from which there seemed no escape.

Steve Morgan had given up his trade, but not his daily habit of cursing Brant Durivage. He had lost flesh, and his eyes had a wolfish, vengeful look. In common with others, I fully expected a tragedy of some kind, and I went so far as to share my opinion with the constable, who nodded approvingly.

The tragedy came, but not in the manner expected. At ten o'clock on the night before the day set apart for the wedding a man whom I knew to be Brant Durivage's factotum, threw open my office door, and rushing in, startled me with the intelligence that his master had just been shot.

Thinking immediately of Steve Morgan, I promised to repair to the house at once, and in a short time I cressed the threshold for the first time. I was conducted to an upper room, where I found the dark-faced man lying unconscious on a bed, having been carried to his chamber by a servant who, standing by me, said that Durivage had ben shot through the open window of the library, which was on the ground floor.

"I pulled this out of the wound," continued the man, taking an arrow from the table, "but I'm afraid there's a bit of it left. He's shot under the left shoulder and and from behind: a bad wound, I'm thinking." And the servant shook his head.

I fell at once to examining my patient, and discovered that while the barb had not gone deep enough to touch a vital organ, the wound was dangerous, especially if the shaft had been poisoned. I found also that the servant was right about a piece of the arraw head remaining in the hurt, for I removed it with my forceps and laid it alongside the weapon on the table.

Meantime the people attached to the estate were looking for the person who had attempted Durivage's life. The town constable had been summoned and the town itself was already in an uproar. I remained with Durivage until I could leave him to the care of a nurse, and with arrow and the detached head, I went back to my office. I was clear to me that the shaft had come from some distant land. I had seen many savage weapons in collections, but never one like it. The shaft proper was a light reed, very straight and hard. One end had been cut off transversely and the other notched in order to receive the bow string. Next came a piece of bone nearly three inches in length. One end of it had been passed into the split, or open end of the shaft, while the other end of the bone was slipped a short piece of reed, over which, in turn, a strong wrapping of intestine had been placed. All this formed a socket for the true head of the arrow, the bone merely giving the shaft proper weight. I saw this much by the light of my office lamp; but I saw more.

The "head" was the piece I had extracted from the wound. It was of ivory, and I now saw that it had been attached to the bone weight in such a manner as to loosen itself when anyone attempted to pull it from the victim's body. Under the microscope I saw that the head of the singular shaft had been coated with a substance resembling glue, but which I decided was some deadly poison. It was bitter an nauseating when applied to the tongue, and I had no doubt that its virus was then spreading itself through out Brant Durivage's system.

I went back to the estate again before daylight, and found my patient raving in delirium. I administered opiate after opiate, and a long time passed before the medicine produced the slightest effect. The servants said he had not spoken rationally since the shot, not even during his quiet moments, and this gave me small hopes of pulling him through.

The next morning Steve Morgan was arrested on susicion. This did not astonish me after what the pig-headed constable had said the night before. Nobody believed the young man guilty, though he did not express any sympathy for Durivage, and after a hearing he was discharged. He was strangely non-committal during the examination, and when it was over he came into my office and took a chair.

"Doctor," said he, leaning toward me with a smile, "they didn't ask me to tell what I saw, did they?"

"I believe they did not, Steve," I answered, wondering what he knew.

"I saw the man that did it!"

I looked strangely at him, wondering if he was not losing his wits.

"I saw him, but not till after the shot," Steve went on. "I was up to the house last night. I went there to ask Brant Durivage to listen to me for a minute, though I don't expect he'd have done it. Just as I was entering the garden, for I knew I would find him in the library with the window up, I heard a sharp cry, and the next moment there passed a little man carrying in one hand a box. This is as true as gospel, doctor! He never saw me though I could have touched him while he was passing; but I would not because I thought he had finished Durivage.

Morgan then went on and described the man with a minuteness that astonished me. He did it so well I thought I could see him before me, and at the end of his story he declared his intention of repeating his adventure to no one else, not even in the interests of justice.

"'If he gets well, he'll marry Annie," said Morgan, savagely, "and if he dies, let him rot without being avenged!"

I watched Durivage closely for ten days. I could see that the secret poison was at work, and the case was a queer study that opened up to me a new field for investigation. During those ten days the wounded man seemed to suffer a thousand deaths.

On the afternoon of the eleventh day I was hurried over to the house by the butler, who said that Durivage was writing on the wall before his cot. At the foot of the stair we were met by the nurse, who with blanched face cried that all was over.

Bounding up the flight two steps at a time, I rushed into the bedroom and found Durivage lying on his face on the floor.

"You should have seen and heard him," said the frightened servant. "He awoke and called at the top of his voice for a pencil. I ran and got him one, thrusting it into his hand when I came back. As his fingers closed on it he laughed like a fiend, and rising in bed, wrote what you see on the wall yonder, and then fell back and writhed till he pitched out upon the floor.

Before this I was at the cot and with burning eyes was looking—nay staring—at the writing on the wall.

"K'AA—K'AA—K'AA."

Here was another mystery.

"What did he say after that?" I asked, turning to the two servants, while I pointed to the writing on the wall.

"He pronounced three times something that sounded like 'kile' or 'Kala haetlwe,'" was the nurse's answer. "Before I could reach him he was dead."

I was more than ever mystified. I have never heard of the written or spoken words. They were all "Greek" to me, but I felt that they were connected with the awful death Brant Durivage had died. During the next few days there ran through my mind nothing but "K'aa, K'aa, K'aa." I had the nurse repeat "Kala haetlwe" until I had mastered it, and until I left the Shropshire village and located in London, an event in my career which took place a year later, I did not let the singular words escape me.

During this period Steve Morgan did not go back to Annie. He wrote me that he would not do so until the mystery conected with Durivage's death was solved, and I felt that the solution would never come and bring the two young hearts together.

One evening I was called to attend a man who had been run over by a butcher's cart near the Strand. He had been carried to his lodgings nearby, and lay bloody and gasping on a pallet of dingy rags. The moment I saw the man a strange thrill took possession of me, and I recalled Steve Morgan's description of the owner of the poisoned arrow.

When I had dressed the wounds made by the heavy wheels of the cart, and had my patient sitting up, with a hot drink before him and his long dark fingers encircling the glass, I asked him who and what he was.

"I'm a Bushman," said he with a chuckle, and then, seeing the look of disbelief that I exhibited, he went on: "You don't think so? I can prove it. Look here."

He leaned toward his pallet, and to my utter astonishment took from beneath the pillow of rags a bow and two arrows. I could not repress a cry of amazement, and did not try. The dark-faced little man was holding the arrows toward me, and I could see that they were exactly like the one which had killed Brant Durivage.

"I had three, but I lost one some time ago," continued my patient. "Where did I lose it? Never mind that, doctor. I could go back to the spot, but I will not. Ho, ho. He knew what it was all the time. My little arrows are more dangerous than they look. I prick your hand with one, and all your skill cannot save your life. The marurn tree grows nowhere but among the Bojesmen, the little men of South Africa. It looks like your elm, but it has many thorns. Its leaves are the homes of the grub that builds houses like the silkworm. When we want poison for our arrows we take a grub between thumb and finger, and make it shed its greenish fluids upon the ivory head of the shaft. That is all. The marurn grub is death. How does the victim lie, eh? He writhes in agony. He becomes a giant in his madness. He has few lucid intervals. It is terrible, ho, ho!"

I was holding one of the arrows in my hands.

"What do you call your poison?" I asked, looking up into his face, which had the leer of a fiend incarnate.

"K'aa, answered the little man, with a laugh. Some people call it N'gwa, but K'aa is its name."

I was calm now.

"And its antidote?" I said.

"We seldom tell that it has one," grinned the stranger. "But I'll tell you, doctor. The antidote is 'Kala haetlwe,' the product of a small plant that in our country beats little star-shaped flowers."

The man on the pallet allowed his gaze to wander from my face to the arrows. He seemed to be rejoicing in spirit over some stirring event.

"Your lost arrow is in my office," I said, fixing my eyes on the man. "I took the ivory head from Brant Durivage's back. I now know why he wrote 'K'aa, K'aa!' on the wall and died crying 'Kala haetlwe.'"

The man from South Africa fell back, and regarded me with gaping mouth.

"Why didn't he let me alone in my love affair?" he exclaimed. I told him that if he took Mina away from me, I'd follow him all over the world with my arrow tipped with K'aa. He would not take my warning, and I was forced to keep my word. Did he die hard, doctor?"

The next day I wrote Steve Morgan down in Shropshire all about my startling discovery, and when I sent an officer to look after my patient he was found to have gashed his throat with one of his own arrows, and in an hour was dead. In course of time, I am pleased to relate, Steve and Annie became man and wife, but I am told that for many years on the wall of a certain room in Shropshire was to be seen this singular thrilling inscription:

K'AA!—K'AA—K'AA!"—The Home Magazine.

### How a Blind Man Can Tell Time.

Perhaps many people have noticed that the blind man who plays the hand organ day after day at Grand avenue bridge has a watch in his pocket. He has a watch, and can tell time, too.

Yesterday a man dropped a nickel in his cup, and, noticing the watch, asked him for the time. It was a queer question to ask, but he saw the watch and wanted to know whether the blind man was simply pretending to be sightless.

"I think I can tell," said the blind man. He held it up close to his ear and slowly turned the stem-winder.

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight," he counted, and then he said: "That means 72 minutes. I wound up the watch tightly at 3 o'clock and so the time ought to be about 12 minutes past 4. Here, look and see how near I came to it."

His questioner looked, and the time was 4.18. He was only six minutes off.

"Do you mean to say that you can tell the time of day by winding up your watch?"

"Not exactly, but I can come mighty near it: usually within ten minutes, and it's very easy, too. All you have to know is how long one click in winding up will run the watch. I'll explain. Suppose that at 3 o'clock I wind up my watch until it is tight, as we say; that is, until another turn of the winder would apparently break a spring. At 5 o'clock I wind the watch again and find that the winder clicks 12 times before the watch is wound up to the place where it sticks. Then I know that 12 clicks will run the watch 120 minutes, and that one click represents 10 minutes of time."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

## IMPORTED PESTIFEROUS INSECTS

### They Destroy Several Million Dollars' Worth of Crops Annually.

It seems surprising that our people should be so indifferent to protection from foreign insect pests, when it is known that they annually destroy crops worth several millions of dollars. According to the last census report the yearly valuation of fruits, berries and nuts in Massachusetts is $2,800,000; 25 per cent, or $712,000 worth of this amount is destroyed by injurious insects. These pests come from abroad principally in plants, food and clothing, or in packing materials. The brown-tail moth is supposed to have come on some plants brought by a nurseryman. By such means have also come many other insect enemies, such as the buffalo bug and the Hessian fly, the most destructive to grain of all insects in this country. Along our southern border in Florida and Mexico very injurious insects to the cotton plant and sugar cane have came from the West Indies and Mexico. Still others are known to exist in these semi-tropical regions, which it is very probable will sooner or later reach us. The fruit growers of California have been alive to the necessity of adopting a quarantine system which has been effectual so far as importations to persons living within the State are concerned. Plants arriving at San Francisco consigned to some other State must pass through without examination. Such goods arriving in a northern city may be infected. From this source we may receive still more of the dangerous scale insects which exist in the far east, as the trade in Japanese and Chinese plants is steadily increasing. What with cutting down our forests by the ax and the destruction by pestiferous insects of what remains we shall soon have nothing green to enjoy.

### Light at the Bottom of the Sea.

Sunshine does not penetrate to the freezing cold depths of the ocean. It has been a misapprehension of the public that the slimy sea floor, with its total darkness, its monotonous topography and slow moving currents, and its tremendous pressure of five tons to the square inch, is barren of life. Prof. C. C. Nutting claims that in the vast submarine regions there is not only light, but air. All animal life requires oxygen. He believes the superficial oxygen-bearing waters and the deep-sea waters complete a circuit. This theory seems to be proved by the fact that the superficial and bottom layers abound with life, but the intermediate regions are practically barren. That there is light seems evident, because the deep-sea animals have eyes, and because there is beautiful coloration on the abyssal forms. Mr. Nutting believes that this light is supplied by phosphorescence. Certain farms of light-bearing seaweed fairly carpet the bottom in many places, and doubtless over considerable areas. These are, many of them, notably phosphorescent, and form miniature forests, every branch and twig of which is bedecked with fairy lamps of phospherescent light.

The Norwegian Council of State has decided to negotiate for a loan of £2,000,000, to be used for the construction of railways and a thorough telephone system throughout Norway.

The death rate in Glasgow from tubercolosis is still 20 per 1,000.


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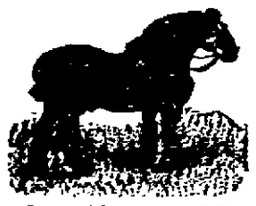

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**LUMBER!**
Having disposed of my warehouse hay shed, I will continue the
**Lumber and Coal**
Business at the old stand, and desiring to CLOSE OUT this business I wish to inform the public that my stock of LUMBER is COMPLETE, consisting of White and Yellow Pine of all kinds, Cypress, Poplar and Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling of all kinds, White Pine, Hemlock and Cypress Shingles, Roofing Slate, Sash, Doors and Blinds, which I will sell at bottom prices, and as lumber has advanced, it will be to your interest to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Also a big lot of locust posts, hewed and in the rough.
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The Bar is stocked with Choice Wines, Liquors, Beer and Fine Brands of Cigars. The Table is supplied with the best the markets afford. Free Bus to and from trains. Extensive Stabling attached to the Hotel.

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MERVILLE E. ZINN, Prop.
CENTER SUARE, - GETTYSBURG.
Having leased the above Hotel I would be pleased to have my friends call to see me when in Gettysburg.


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# ATTAR OF YLANG-YLANG

## THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS THE SOURCE OF THIS PERFUME.

**Now in Great Demand—Manila Oil of Ylang-Ylang Sells For From $40 to $55 a Pound, and the Demand Exceeds the Supply.**

Among other things, it appears now that by capturing the Philippines we have captured the chief source of the famous attar of ylang-ylang, almost as costly as attar of roses and equally delicious in perfume.

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department has compiled some information about it. Attar of ylang-ylang is obtained from the flowers of the ylang-ylang tree, a cultivated and wild tree often attaining a height of sixty feet. It belongs to the custard apple family, and its drooping greenish yellow flowers three inches long are of extraordinary fragrance.

The popularity of violet as the latest favorite in the list of perfumes is threatened by the attar of ylang-ylang of the Philippines. Colonia Agrippina, the choice perfume of the Romans, so named in honor of the wife of the Emperor Claudius, after enjoying in modern times an unrivaled lead for nearly two centuries as the eau de Cologne, from the city of the Rhine, the first place of its modern manufacture on an extensive scale, yielded to the more lasting fragrance of the sachet in evidence in all forms, in all places and among all classes and conditions of women.

The attar of roses, the famed essential oil of the damask rose of Kazanlik on the sunny slope of the Balkans, finds its equal in perfume in the Philippine product, and the ylang-ylang tree is a better yielder of essence from the flower, and therefore a less costly basic essence for the perfumers' art.

The ylang-ylang, sometimes spelled ilang-ilang, while indigenous to many parts of tropical Asia, reaches its greatest perfection in the Philippine Islands, where it is a favorite among the natives. Besides its value as an attar in preparations for the hair and toilet waters, it is also held to possess curative virtues in tooth and other aches and pains. In a preparation of cocoanut oil known to commerce as Macassar oil, for the hair, attar of ylang-ylang is the perfume.

The perfumers of Europe and, to a less degree, of the United States, makes it the base of some of their most costly extracts. The Manila oil is practically without competition in the markets of the Western nations on account of superiority, and even at from $40 to $55 a pound the supply is unequal to the demand.

Hitherto the United States supply has come through Germany or France. Together with England those countries have a monopoly of the product, which is generally secured in advance under contract for the entire output.

The tree is common to many localities south of Manila. It is found chiefly in the well populated provinces and islands, and the natives say that it thrives best near the habitations of man. The propagation in plantations, by seed or cuttings about twenty feet apart, each way (108 trees to the acre), is easy and the growth rapid in almost any soil. The first flowers appear in the third year, the eighth year yielding often as high as 100 pounds, the bloom occurring in every month. The greatest yield is from July to December.

The process of converting the long, greenish yellow fragrant petals of the flower into essence is by the simplest form of distillation, using merely water and the choicest flowers. No chemicals of any kind are required. The best quality is clear as distilled water and fragrant. The second quality is yellowish and smoky. The oil is drawn from the bottom of a glass separator, the water remaining. The oil is then filtered through talcum, and is ready for the market.

Seventy-five pounds of flowers yield about one pound of oil. Flowers are worth from eight to fifteen cents gold per pound. The cost of manufacture is placed at $4 a pound. The yield in the case of attar of roses is small, 150 pounds of rose leaves producing but one ounce of oil.

There are whole flowering groves of ylang-ylang trees in many parts of Southern Luzon and the Visayan Islands.—New York Herald.

### Against Law to Kill Eagles.

The discovery has just been made through the prosecution of a hunter that there is a law on the statute books of Illinois which provides a penalty of $5 fine and imprisonment in jail for ten days for any one convicted of killing an eagle or being found with one in his possession. This law was passed by the last Legislature, and is a part of the new game measure. The framer desired to prevent, if possible, the danger of these birds becoming wholly extinct. There are comparatively few specimens in the State.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### When They Get Attention.

**Some men are like anthills, attracting notice only when people stumble against them.—Chicago Record-Herald.**

# SEA CHARTS OF STICKS.

**Marvelous Navigating Feats of Marshall Island Natives.**

The German protectorate of the Marshall Islands, which lie just east of the Carolines, in the equatorial Pacific, contain the most daring sailors known. They are constantly performing feats in navigation that European sailors feared to venture on long after they had the compass, which instrument, by the way, the Marshall Islanders reject as useless.

The archipelago lies in two widely separated groups, the Radack and the Ralick chains, and in each chain the islands lie, for the most part, at extensive intervals. Yet the native pilots conduct voyages all over their own archipelago and to the Carolines in one direction and the Gilberts in another. For this voyage they rely upon charts of their own construction, the knowledge having been handed down from remote antiquity. These charts are generally about a yard square and are constaructed of slender sticks tied together. At some intersections of the sticks are fastened small shells, which stand for the different islands. The pilot posts himself in the bow of the vessel with his chart before him. He begins by establishing the particular shell corresponding to the island from which he is just sailing. He sets the course as indicated by one of the sticks radiating from that shell in the proper direction. Thereafter he watches the course of the sea with very slight use of the heavenly bodies for the determination of direction.

They make no secret of their art. They are often at great pains to teach it to white men, and wonder that no one has yet been found capable of grasping it. Their explanation is that each stick on the chart shows the course of a stream in the sea, and that by following the streams they can find their way to their destination. They claim to see these streams with their intersections just as shown by the sticks. Whatever may be the explanation, it is certain that they navigate hundreds of miles of empty ocean with neither compass nor chronometer, nor other instruments save a chart of sticks. If by any accident they go astray they make no attempt to continue the voyage, but run at once down to leeward until they make a familiar landfall.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## WISE WORDS.

Give honest worth its honest praise.

There are no fruitless deeds; all bear either good or ill.

As a man advances in years he realizes the limits of his ability.

It is better to fall in one major effort than in all minor ones.

The finger of suspicion is not nearly as true as the weather vane.

The strength of woman is a more subtle force than that of man.

The trinity of womanliness consists of virtue, modesty and affection.

Confidence is an asset which husband and wife should not fritter away.

Young knowledge is a braggat, but aged wisdom teaches the creed of humility.

The semi-literate are loudest in their denunciation of ignorance. The learned pity the unlettered and try to aid them.

### Carry Your Wealth With You.

This greatest riches—in fact, all the wealth that is of real value—must centre in yourself. You must be rich within, not outside of yourself; rich in the things that financial panics, fluctuations of trade, accidents by flood or fire, dishonesty of business associates, or errors of judgment, cannot rob you of. Your greatest investment must be self-investment; investment in health, in courage, in kindliness, in nobility of manhood or womanhood.

Whoever you come in contact with should be conscious of your wealth; its influence should radiate from every pore; it should look out of your eyes; it should exhale fragrance in your speech; it should manifest itself in your deeds; it should shed warmth, light and comfort within its radius; it should reach your whole community. Real riches should be like the wealth of the rose, which flings out its beauty and fragrance to every passer-by. There is no stinting of its favors, no reserve of selfishness; all it has it gives. This is true wealth. —O. S. Marden, in Success.

### A Forgotten Street.

A queer discovery has been made in Paris in the shape of a street uninhabited and ignored by all, says the Paris Messenger. In the course of the work in progress for widening the Rue Vaneau, this roadway—which it would be incorrect to describe as a thoroughfare, considering that the ends were blocked up—was discovered. It had neither paving stones nor pavement, was two metres wide, and an old inscription showed that it was formerly called Rue d'Olivet. It would be useless to seek the name in a directory, for it is certain that until a few days ago no one knew of the existence of the Rue d'Olivet.

# COSTLY SODA FOUNTAINS.

**Some of Onyx Worth $14,000 or $20,000 —Improvements in Them.**

"The great majority of the finer soda fountains of today," said a soda fountain manufacturer, "are built of Mexican onyx. Some run in cost up to $15,000 or $20,000.

"A $15,000 soda fountain would be made of the finest materials and would be of great size. It might have 30 draft tubes and a hundred syrup cans.

"Very beautiful onyx fountains of the dimensions more commonly used, say with 10 syrups and three draught tubes, can be bought for from $850 to $1200. In fact, a handsome onyx fountain can be bought for $600.

"But everybody wants an onyx fountain. There are yet purchasers who prefer one of marble. A marble fountain with onyx trimmings could be had at say $450. An old style marble fountain might be had for $100.

"Fifty years ago or thereabouts soda water was drawn from a silver tube rising out of the counter. Then came the first visible soda fountains, small marble boxes placed on the counter. From these developed the elaborate and often costly fountains of marble that preceded the onyx fountain of the present.

"Beautiful and costly marble was brought from all parts of the earth to be used in the construction of soda fountains. But now the fashion is onyx, with a canopy or superstructure of wood.

"Along with its great development in beauty has come a corresponding improvement in the soda fountain's working parts. The contemporaneous fountain is far more convenient and efficient in operation than its old time predecessor.

"As to the consumption of soda water, it is far greater now than ever before. This is due in very considerable measure to the widespread introduction of ice cream soda. It would probably not be unreasonable to say that where ice cream soda is sold at a low price the sale of soda water has been, within 10 years, quadrupled.

"At the same time some share of the increase must be attributed to the far greater variety and attractiveness of the soda water and other beverages now supplied at the soda water counter; to the great improvement in the compounding, made possible by improved fountains, and to the vast improvement in all the appliances and utensils used about the fountain.

"We export some soda fountains. In fact, we have been sending some to England for the past 15 years, but more within the past five years. England is great for bottled waters, but not for fountains, but it is buying more fountains than it did. It has, until recently, been taking fountains of marble; but it is now beginning to buy onyx fountains.

"We sell also soda fountains in the English colonies, as in Australia, and some in Germany and in France: with our exports of them, in general, increasing."—Sun.

### Millionaires' Sons and Their Allowances.

It is useless to try to conceal from Croesus, Jr., that he will be rich, and, knowing that, his impulse toward work is, unless work is part of his inborn nature, rather a feeble one. The power possessed by all the young of protecting their immature brains by refusing to learn too much is more steadily exerted than usual, and the young Croesus seldom becomes a scholar, more rarely a thinker, most rarely of all a man in whom the dominant habit is reflection. And then comes, more pressing than all, the question whether it is better to keep the lad of such vast expectations short of money, so that he may value it more even than other men do, or to accustom him from the first to its possession, so that it may never be to him an unexpected luxury. Is the boy's allowance at school or college to be that of other boys of the same age, or is it to be more, much more, so that he shall always feel that it is part of his destiny to be richer than his neighbors? We are told by those who know more of the subject than we can pretend to do that this question is very earnestly discussed between very rich parents and the tutors they employ, that there are violent differences of opinion on the subject, and that in practice it is settled, not by any appeal to principle or rule, but according to a sort of tradition prevailing in each house.—London Spectator.

### Tree for a Postoffice.

The inhabitants of the village of Chetwynd, Ill., and others near by have a unique way of receiving and sending mail. Recently orders were received to discontinue the postoffice at Chetwynd because of rural delivery passing within half a mile of that place, and so a large elm tree at the cross roads was utilized and made to serve as a postoffice. There are 17 boxes attached to the tree, besides the government mail box, which is used solely for money orders, registered letters, etc. Chetwynd gets all its mail in a large box on the left of the tree, and fully 120 people receive mail at this tree.

# TRAINED-NURSE SCHOOL

## FIRST STARTED IN PHILADELPHIA SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

**Now There Are More Than Fifty Thousand Graduates — Their Duties and Earnings — Especially Valuable in Settlement Work — A World of Their Own.**

Mrs. Sairey Gamp is dead and buried beyond all hope of resurrection. In her place is a neatly attired, woman with more medical knowledge than was possessed by an M. D. 75 years ago. The growth of the profession does not seem to have attracted much attention, but it is undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary educational phenomena ever witnessed. So far as the records go, the first school for training nurses was established in Philadelphia in 1828. It was known as the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity and Nurse School, and was an innovation which met little encouragement. Old-fashioned nurses and midwives, hospital attendants, and even physicians opposed it bitterly and denounced the employment of young women in a sphere which, they said, propriety forbade them to enter.

The people of Penn's city are obstinate when they feel that they are in the right. The school went on turning out graduates each year, and gradually overcoming the prejudices of the conservatives. Nevertheless the change was slow. In 1880 there were only a dozen of these institutions, in 1885 a score, and in 1890 34 schools with 16 scholars.

Then came a change which was almost magical. What brought it about is impossible to tell. It is true that many old-fashioned nurses about this time committed grievous errors, and that the advocates of women's medical colleges urged the extension of the trained-nurse system, but these cannot be regarded as sufficient in their influence to have brought about the revolution. In every part of this country and Canada new schools were opened, and each was soon filled to the limit. In the scholastic year 1894-1895 the schools had more than trebled, and the pupils doubled, the totals being 121 and 3985. Three years later the schools were 377 and the scholars 8805. In 1890 the total number of graduates was 20,000, in 1896 35,000, and today it is supposed to be 50,000.

The banner record is held by the old Philadelphia institution, which has graduated over 3200 in its long and honorable career. In the distribution of schools the numbers follow the intelligence, rather than the population of the various states. Thus, the authorities say, Maryland has six, while Massachusetts has 42, and Texas, with its 3,000,000 people, has but two, while Illinois has 31. These figures do not include a large number of institutions which turn out skilful nurses. In nearly all of the big cities of the eastern and central states are homes, asylums, and refuges, where young women are hired to act as nurses. The institution educates them, but simply with a view to utilizing their labor afterwards, and not with the intention of preparing them and then losing their services. There are more than 200 places of this class which average 10 girls each. Neither does it include scores of young women who have attended medical colleges and have been unable to be graduated. They make competent nurses, and by many people are preferred to the alumnae of third-class schools.

The course varies from one to three years, and averages two and one-quarter years. The students receive their board, lodging, fuel, light and washing, and some honorarium. Their education is supposed to be equal in value to the services they render, and the money to be complimentary payment. Such is the theory, but in actual practice the schools, which are almost invariably attached to hospitals, pay the trained nurses from $5 to $15 a month. Upon graduation, the larger part of the pupils take up active work. Here they command from $15 to $30 a week, the price varying with the case, the city, and the rules of the various nurses' clubs which have been established.

In New York City the regular rate according to those in charge at the various headquarters, is $25 a week. In most instances, the work is not as exhausting as is popularly supposed. Sometimes it is very severe for a couple of days or several weeks. This period is followed by one of less labor and continued exertion while the patient recovers. The easiest tasks are those of caring for the chronic infirm, the aged, and those who suffer from accidents. The hardest are those which are obstetrical or which deal with the insane or the temporarily deranged.

The trained nurses have now a world of their own. In several cities they have clubs. Their profession has its own literary organ, and in smaller towns there is always some school which takes the place of a local headquarters.

The general practice of a nurse is to take two or three weeks off each year for a vacation. Some who are ambitious go to Europe and there study the hospitals of London and Paris. A few continue their medical studies, and finally secure the degree of M. D. But—and here comes what promises both to increase and decrease the numbers of the profession—a large percentage get married and give up the calling or else confine it to their own household. The old belief that a sick man is never a hero, and that the atmosphere of a sickroom contains no romance, has been proven absolutely false by experience. The nurse who makes a sick man happy, who ministers by fine cooking, pleasant manners, a cheery smile, and a soft, caressing hand, always wins esteem, generally affection and often love. Several of the school keep lists of graduates, and the number checked off as married forms a larger percentage than those similarly checked among the alumnae of the colleges.

The course of study is severe and demands all the time and attention of the pupils. It is about the same in all the leading hospitals. Much of the work is hard manual labor, and includes dusting, sweeping, bed-making, the preparing and giving of diet, assisting at surgical dressings and operations, and the moving of patients. In many of the schools there are kitchens where the students are taught to prepare invalid's diet, and where bright girls often become excellent chefs. In their studies they are required to obtain a fair knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeutics, and what is generally known as first aid to the injured.

Out of the trained-nurse movement have grown two new philanthropic activities. One is well represented by the Church Nursing Clubs and the other by the Nurses' Settlements. In the former the nurses are really employed by women's societies attached to churches. Frequently they work for half pay and in not a few instances they have contributed their services where they have been able, to the cause of humanity.

In the Nurse Settlement system the nurses have established settlements of their own, but more often have joined social settlements conducted by university men and women. In this field of labor they have been exceedingly successful. If those in charge of the big settlements of this city are not mistaken, the trained nurses have accomplished more good than any other equal number of workers. The result is, of course, due to their calling. It is hard for a man or woman educated and well dressed to win the confidence of the "submerged tenth." Weeks, months, and even years elapse before the worker is admitted to some rough circle, which she wishes to ameliorate. It is far different with the trained nurse. Sickness brings her into the circle without exertion on her own part, and here nine times out of ten she wins the friendship and love of both the patient and the patient's family.—New York Post.

### The Voracious Bullfrog.

"Bullfrogs are about as voracious as anacondas," says Keeper Thompson, of the Zoo's reptile house. "What do you suppose a full-grown bullfrog especially likes? Birds. The clumsy looking, sleepy frog is a marvel of swiftness when it comes to capturing a meal. He will lie motionless along the banks of a pond or stream, and when birds come down to drink or bathe they are swallowed in a twinkling if they get within range. A bullfrog is just like a snake. He can gulp down a meal as big as himself. Let an unwary sparrow venture within a few inches of the motionless frog and there will be a lightning-like leap, a gulp and the frog again assumes his immovable attitude, but he will look as if he had swallowed a mattress. Of course, if birds can't be had bullfrogs will appease their appetites with insects, but they are always on the watch for unwary members of the feathered tribe. I have several full-grown bullfrogs in one of the tanks, and they prefer birds to any other food. Once in a while I catch mice and feed them to the frogs, which bolt them whole with the greatest ease."—Philadelphia Record.

### Intelligence of Insanity.

Insane people frequently make statements which gives evidence of keen intelligence. An instance of this kind occurred a day or two ago in Judge Bonham's court. A Scandinavian woman from one of the range towns was undergoing examination as to her mental condition. Her husband, a weazened inferior looking little fellow, had told the story of his wife's condition, and she took in every word he said.

She was then interrogated and answered all the questions about herself and her children in a vague, rambling manner. Finally she protested that there was nothing the matter with her.

"Do you think that your husband is out of his mind?" asked the doctor.

"Ay don't tank so. Ay don't tank he never hav mind to ben out of," replied the woman. Despite her seeming sanity on this point she was committed.—Duluth News-Tribune.

Over 4000 sheep were brought recently from Montana to Lansing, Mich., to be fed there on sugar beet refuse.

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# THE ITEM,

**NEW OXFORD, PA.**

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH. 28, 1902.


## They Will Never Agree.

The committees appointed by Adams and York counties to confer on a method for nominating candidates for Congress in this district, held another conference Wednesday morning at the Eagle Hotel at Gettysburg. County Chairman Bollinger and the other five conferees appointed to represent York county, were on hand. The meeting was opened at 11 o'clock and was practically a continous session until 3 o'clock. It was as fruitless as the conference held previously in York.

On the part of Adams county, it was moved that "the rotation system between York and Adams counties be retained and the method of selecting candidates be reserved for the future determination of this convention." Of course, this was lost by a tie vote, 6 to 6.

The representatives of both counties maintain the same positions as taken at that time and an agreement could not be reached. When the conference adjourned the members were as far apart as at the beginning. It was decided that the next meeting will be held at the call of the chairman of the conference.

## Divine Chosen Chairman.

The Democratic county committee of Adams county met Saturday at the Globe Hotel in Gettysburg.

The meeting was very well attended, nearly every district in the county being represented.

The principal business of the meeting was the election of a chairman of the committee. William P. Divine, of Edge Grove, and Charles S Duncan, Esq, of Gettysburg, were candidates for the position. After some very animated work, preceding the ballot, Mr. Divine was elected over Mr. Duncan by a vote of 34½ to 41½. Messrs. T. O. Collins, of Mt. Joy, G. W. Topper, G. W. Smith and Timothy Day were elected delegates to the State convention.

A series of resolutions were adopted, which, on national affairs, declare against imperialism vs. colonial possessions; adherance to the Monroe doctrine; sympathy with the Boers; the annexation of Cuba only by the consent of the inhabitants thereof; a general revision of the Dingly tariff schedule as a check to the increase of trusts and monopolies, and their susidizing of trade and commerce.

On State politics, the resolutions oppose fusion with any of the Republican factions; favor the nomination of Democrats on the State ticket without regard to past dissensions; recognize as the paramount issue before the people the redemption of the State from machine misrule.

On county politics regret is expressed at the loss of a number of the Democratic nominees at the last two elections, and an abiding trust that all dissensions will be buried and a vigorous, united support given to the ticket to be nominated at the ensuing convention.

No date was decided upon for holding the county convention.

## Gettysburg's Boom.

Gettysburg has three new industries proposed. A cigar sactory will be established, providing 100 hands over 16 years of age are assured, as apprentices or journeymen; and a furniture factory to employ 25 men, providing the town gives a bonus of $2,000. The National Iron Co. has been chartered in Delawaware to operate at Gettysburg, making iron and steel from scrap. The capital stock is $125,000 and bonds $75.000. The works will employ 150 men, mostly skilled mechanics.

STRIKES A RICH FIND.—"I was troubled for several years with chronich indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H., "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellenthealth for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Randolph Wehler.

John Fitz, proprietor of the I. X. L. Steel Overshot Water Wheel works, of Hanover, has returned from Texas with an order for one of the largest overshot wheels in the world. In dimensions it will be 19½ feet in diameter and 24 feet wide and will develop 345 horse.power. It is to furnish power for a flour and cotton seed oil mill.


25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION


## Spring Opening.

The Spring Opening of the New Millinery Store in the Heltzel store room, Philadelphia St., by the undersigned. takes place Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week., when I will exhibit a full line of new Spring and Summer Millinery. I have an assistant from Armstrong, Cators & Co., of Baltimore City, which enables me to trim hats with all the artistic beauty and fashion of any up to-date milliner and at the most popular prices. I will always endeavor to fill all wants in millinery promptly and satisfactory, and cordially invite the public to call and see my new goods whether intent to buy or not.

MISS MAUD CASHMAN.

Rev. Theodore D. Hesson, pastor of the Memorial Reformed church at Maiden, N. C., preached a trial sermon in the Reformed church at Arendtsville Sunday and at a congregational meeting was unanimously elected pastor of the congregation, and will enter upon the pastorship of his new charge about June 1st. He was formerly from Littlestown.

NIGHT WAS HER TERROR.—"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three $100 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Randolph Wehler's drug store.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Adams.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1902, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., under the "Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29.1874, and its supplements, by J. M. Martin, W. H. Carbaugh Frank Weaver, D. H. Fink, and A. G. Low, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Beneficial Association, of New Oxford, Penna.," the character and object of which is the relief of the wants and necessities of its members, the widows and orphans, in case of sickness, accident or death, from a fund raised by the payment of fees and dues by the members, and for these purposes to have, posses and enjoy all the rights, benefits and priviliges conferred by the said Act and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Solicitor.

## PUBLIC SALE !

SATURDAY, MARCH 29th, 1902.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, LOT of GROUND fronting 30 ft on West High street, running back 182 ft., adjoining properties of Mrs. Deveney and Z. H Cashman, in the Borough of New Oxford, improved with a 2-story Frame House, fruits of all kinds, &c. Also at the same time, 1 cook stove and pipe, small coal stove and pipe, 3 tables, 3 chests, 2 clocks, 2 benches, bureau, sink, bedsteads and bedding, lot of nice quilts, sheets, pillows and cases, etc., dishes, queens, glass and earthenware, canned and jarred fruit, iron kettle, pots and pans, knives and forks, 1 doz. chairs, rockers, 3 mirrors, sad irons, set of ladles, lot of good Carpeting, 3 coffee pots, stands, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. Terms made known by

MARY FELIX.

## REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees all other persons concerned that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance on on SATURDAY, the 19th day of APRIL 1802, at 10.30 o'clock, a. m, viz.:

172. First and final account of Wm. S. Adams, administrator d. b. n. of Thomas Sowers, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa, deceased.

173. First and final account of Monroe Miller, administrator of the estate of James Miller, late of Huntington township, Adams county, Pa, deceased.

174. First and final account of James Cunningham, administrator of the estate of Sarah L. Blythe, late of the Borough of Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

174. First and final account of Mary A. Erb, and Peter C. Smith, administrators of the estate of Peter Erb, late of Reading township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

176. First and final account of Simon H. Cline executor of the last will and testament of G. A. Cline, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

177. First and final account of Calvin H. Beamer and Noah K. Beamer, administrators of Eliza Beamer, late of the borough of Arendtsville, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

178. First and final account of Robert M. Scott, administrator of the estate of H. Alfred Scott, late of Gettysburg borough, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

179. First and final account of Emma E. Gable, administratrix of the estate of Lewis C. Gable late of Reading township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

H. G. WEHLER, Register

Mar. 25, 1902, td.

## MILLER'S Mammoth Store.

MARCH 22, 1902.

Dishes! Dishes! Nothing but Dishes. The last few weeks 6 and 7 Dinner Sets a day has been the way we were selling Dishes, and we still have plenty more left. Nicely Decorated Dinner Sets at $6.50, $7.50, $9, $10, $12, $13, $15, $25, $30, and $40.

We still have plenty of Bargains on our 10-cent Counter of Decorated Dishes. Come and see.

Just received, another big supply of Fancy Cakes.

Fancy Cakes are big sellers with us at this time. Merchants would do well to call to see our big line of Cakes.

**The H. W. Miller Co.,**

Baltimore St., - - - HANOVER, PA

John Sload, a son of Butcher Sload, of Mountville, Lancaster county, while shooting rats Thursday, accidentally shot George Henry, a six-year-old son of Geo. Henry, of Chestnut Hill, who was walking along the street with his mother. The bullet passed through the lad's eye, entirely destroying the sight.

## 12 Minutes for Lunch.

That is the average time spent in a large city restaurant by three thousand lunchers. It takes three hours to digest a fresh egg soft boiled; three hours to digest a boiled apple dumpling; three hours to digest fresh roast beef. In fact, three hours is about the time required to digest the average twelve minute lunch. The object of the hasty lunch is to let the busy man get back to his office work. But when the brain is active, the stomach is inactive for lack of necessary blood. The natural consequence is indigestion, and indigestion opens the door to many diseases.

Indigestion is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food.

"It is with heartfelt gratitude that I send this testimonial which I wish you to publish with my name and address," writes Mr. Willis Seaman, of Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y. "I had stomach trouble from childhood and suffered with it more or less as I grew up. At the age of 26 I was broken down with dyspepsia. My suffering was terrible. Could not eat without distress. Could only eat a few certain things and was not able to work half the time. Every thing I tried only gave me temporary relief. My wife finally persuaded me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I took six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.' I then felt so well that I stopped taking medicine. Several months have passed and I can do the hardest kind of work, can eat anything that is set before me and enjoy it. I am 27 years old and this is the first time I have ever been well."

*Free.* Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*; or 31 stamps for cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Removed.

I desire to inform the public that I have removed my Millinery establishment from Philadelphia St. to Pitt St., close to the railroad, remaining in business the same as heretofore. I have just eceived a full line of

**New Goods,**

LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES IN HEADWEAR,

and everything in the Millinery line. to be sold at the most reasonable prices. Thanking the public for past past patronage.

MRS. D. I. SEASELY.

## BOROUGH ACCOUNT

For year ending March 3, 1902

J. E. C. Miller, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of New Oxford, Pa.

DEBTOR—BOROUGH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance from last audit | $ 11 67 |
| Received from Taxes, 1900 | 10 57 |
| " Taxes, 1901 | 574 37 |
| " Hotel License, 1901 | 240 00 |
| " Borough License | 2 00 |
| " Fire Insurance | 1 41 |
| | $ 840 02 |

WATER RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance from last audits | $ 716 42 |
| Received from taps | 60 00 |
| " taxes, 1900 | 9 63 |
| " taxes, 1901 | 574 37 |
| " water rent | 594 10 |
| " interest on special deposit | 12 00 |
| | $1966 52 |

CR.—BOROUGH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Auditing | $ 3 00 |
| Treas. fees, 1901 | 10 08 |
| Lamplighting | 122 59 |
| Police salary | 15 00 |
| Winding town clock | 12 00 |
| Hauling stone and filling | 23 70 |
| Surveying | 11 50 |
| Repairing clock, tools, etc | 7 50 |
| Advertising and printing | 8 60 |
| Labor | 139 57 |
| Painting | 1 35 |
| Crossing plates | 21 83 |
| Tile and hardware | 69 03 |
| Sec'y salary | 25 00 |
| Coal | 18 00 |
| Attorney's fees | 15 00 |
| Janitor's salary (engine house) | 30 00 |
| Kerosene oil, etc | 58 02 |
| All other expenses | 3 18 |
| Balance in tresury | 245 07 |
| | $840 02 |

CR.—WATER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Treasurer's fees, 1901 | $ 9 62 |
| Interest on bonds | 562 00 |
| Pumping | 90 00 |
| Electric supplies and repairs | 29 51 |
| Bond No. 140 with interest, paid | 101 33 |
| Painting | 2 50 |
| Express, freight and drayage | 9 86 |
| Advertising and printing | 12 75 |
| Lumber for well roof | 29 37 |
| Carpentering | 11 75 |
| Gasoline | 62 87 |
| Sec'y and collecting | 25 00 |
| Taps | 19 00 |
| Extension to plant | 118 43 |
| Labor | 36 |
| Postage and stationery | 2 50 |
| State tax on bonds | 56 00 |
| Bal. in treasury | 823 62 |
| | $1966 52 |

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Received from all sources | $2806 54 |
| Expended for all purposes | 1737 85 |
| Amt. in treasury, including $412 00 on interest (water fund), | $1068 69 |

We, the undersigned auditors of the Borough of New Oxford, having been duly sworn according to law, report and say that the above accounts have been audited by us this day and found correct as therein stated. Also that the outstanding taxes amount to $18 80.—$8 38 water and $9 87 borough tax.

W. A. DITZLER, WM. J. WOLF, S. P. KELLY, } Auditors.

## NACE'S STORE NEWS.

Now we have moved into our large new store room, after two months removal sale and with the great crowds of customers we had it was impossible for us to keep track of all so we accumulated a

**Lot of Remnants,**

in all grades of goods, especially in

**CARPETS,**

which we close out now

**AT A SACRIFICE.**

Now don't wait until these are all gone as they are RARE BARGAINS.

**-:G. B. NACE & SON.:-**

Carlisle Street, HANOVER, PA.

N. B.—WE WANT 5 TONS OF CHOICE CARPET RAGS

## NEW OXFORD Bargain Grocery Store.

**Mackerel.** Have just received a barrel of nice bright Mackerel to sell at 4 for 25c.

Come and see our 5c and 10c **DISHES** before the best are all picked out.

Lion and Arbuckle Coffee still the old price, . . . . . **---11½c the lb.**

GOODS DELIVERED TO YOUR DOOR.

Bring along your Eggs, Lard, Cured Meats, Chickens, Calves, &c., I have a retail route in the city for ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE and therefore can **pay the highest price** in trade. If you can't take all in trade I will pay the difference in cash at highest cash price.

**E. E. FREED,**

Carlisle St., NEW OXFORD, PA.

## . . SPECIAL BARGAINS . . IN QUEENS and CHINAWARE.

We have displayed 3 tables with bargains and are selling these Bargains at 5c, 10c and 15c.

Every article must be sold regardless of cost.

Bargains in Glassware.

**M. S. Hiteshew,** ON THE SQUARE

## DENTISTRY! Not in the Combine.

OUR PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Teeth | $5.00 | Silver Filling | 50c |
| Gold Crowns | 3.00 | Vitilized Air | 25c |
| Gold Filling | 1.00 | | |

All work guaranteed 5 years.

**DR. W. W. WOGAN,** *The Leading Dentist,* 3 S. George St. York.

## :-: THEO. E. WARNER :-:

HAS MADE

**A BIG DROP IN BEEF**

by the Quarter, for the Fall season, at his Meat Store next to Sheely & Bro.'s dry goods store, CENTER SQUARE, NEW OXFORD.

On account of the drop in the cattle market I am able to sell beef, by the quarter and half quarter at the following prices:

**Hind Quarter 8 to 9c. Front Quarter 6 to 6 1-2c.**

Neck and Chuck for sausage 7 to 8c. Any one needing Sausage Meat will save money by comming to see me before buying elsewhere.

Will pay 6c per pound for Pork this week.

I am buying beef hides and paying from 6 to 8c per lb for them this week.

Don't forget and come to see me for Beef this fall.

DR. J. A. BAER.

Physician and Surgeon.

Located in the EMMERT BUILDING, New Oxford, Pa. All calls promptly answered.

WM. MCCLEAN, Late Pres. Judge. WM. ARCH. MCCLEAN

WM. & WM ARCH McCLEAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Penna. Office west side of Baltimore street, 3rd door from Centre Square

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® ... NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# New Oxford Item

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

## BY H. J. SMITH.

TERMS—$1.00 per annum, in advance —$1.50 if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance at the expiration of time paid for will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at reasonable rates—liberal reduction to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest handbill or poster.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH. 28, 1902.


## TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Slight attacks of "that tired feeling."

Work has begun in some of our local gardens.

Persons moving this spring will please give change of address.

The gossips don't have to own an automobile in order to run down their neighbors.

Pension granted A. M. Clunk, McSherrystown, $12; Joseph Ziegler, Idaville, $12

Care load of Wall Paper from 2c up at HARRY C GILBERT'S, Gettysburg, Pa.

Lloyd Myers has removed his family and household goods from Hampton to York.

Counterfeit silver 50-cent coins, dated 1893, perfectly executed, are in circulation.

The peach crop is reported safe, the continued cold having kept back the buds.

J. H. Plymire removed his household goods from this place to Hanover, on Tuesday.

A spoonfull of wood ashes given to hogs every few days helps their digestion and keeps them healthy.

Don't buy your Wall Paper till you see my line. HARRY C. GILBERT. Gettysburg, Pa.

The property of Miss Elizabeth Fickes, dec'd, in this place, offered at public sale on Saturday, was not sold.

Joseph Malone, of Hampton, while working at his trade of plastering in Hanover, fell off a ladder and broke his arm.

John Demuth an old South Mountain peach grower, says he believes prospects for a good peach crop this year are very bright.

The thirty-third annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will be held in Gettysburg next September, 19 and 20.

The Star says that Prof. Theodore D. Culp, of York Springs, is a candidate for the County Superintendency of public schools.

My Wall Paper is less than half the price of others. HARRY GILBERT. Gettysburg, Pa.

A Mechanicsburg girl has married a liveryman because she said she wanted a man with stable qualities and plenty of horse sense.

The Printer has some bills to meet by April 1st, and we kindly ask those of our patrons knowing themselves indebted not to forget us at this time.

Mrs. Henry W. Bowman, of Franklin House, York street, Hanover, has sold the good will and fixtures of the hotel to J. L. O'Farrell, of Westminster, Md.

You will never wish to take another dose of pills if you once try Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets. They are easier to take and more pleasant in effect. They cleanse the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. For sale by Randolph Wehler.

Willis Nagle, of Abbottstown, who left a few years ago, is at Buffalo, N. Y., as sailor on a ship. He was married a few days ago to a lady in that city.

Besides the 17-year locust with which we will have to contend with this summer, the U. S. Agricultural Department predicts unusual injury from grasshoppers.

John G. W. Myers, of Hanover, the alleged firebug, now in jail at York, awaiting trial on a charge of larceny, is said to have contracted consumption during his incarceration.

The Old Maids Convention in Miller's Hall under the auspices of the Reformed Mite Society on Friday evening was a grand success in every respect The audience was highly delighted with the evening's entertainment. The gross receipts amounted to $60.15.

When you wake up with a bad tate in your mouth you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, improve your appetite and make you feel like a new man. They are easy to take, being sugar coated, and pleasant in effect. For sale by Randolph Wehler.

Rev. W. A. Kump, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, has accepted an invitation from Major Jenkins Post, No. 99, G. A R., of Hanover, to deliver the oration on Memorial Day.

George Coulson, of Reading township, is at present at the John Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, undergoing treatment for kidney trouble and will likely have an operation performed.

Saturday, April 19, Sheriff Morrison will sell at the court house in Gettysburg, a tract of land containing 18 acres with improvements in Hamiltonban township, —property of John Hull.

The York Benevolent Association distributed to needy families during the past winter over 500 tons of coal, 500 bushels potatoes, 115 barrels flour, besides large quantities of corn meal, syrup, etc

What might have been a serious fire occurred at the parsonage of St. Mary's Church, McSherrystown, on Wednesday. As it was, some furniture and a window frame was damaged. Origin of fire unknown.

Mrs James E. Sammons was burned to death in a fire which destroyed her residence at Cambridge, Md., shortly after 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. Her body was burned to a crisp and beyond identification.

When you need wall paper go to HARRY C. GILBERT, opposite Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa., where you can get it from 2c up

William D. Slonaker, of Upper Huntington lost a valuable horse last week from lung fever. John W. Meals also lost a horse for which he was recently offered $125. The cause of death was spinal meningitis.

If you have not cleaned the caterpillar coccoons from your trees do so at once. You can thus do something toward preventing a repetition of the plague of hairy crawlers which robbed the trees of their leaves last summer.

Ezra Leppo, of Penn township, York county, Tuesday sold and delivered a 3-yearling bull weighing 1928 pounds to Jacob H. Sell, of Hanover, at $4.60 per hundred, amounting to $88.69. The animal was shipped to Baltimore.

Judge Stewart Monday handed down an opinion in the injunction proceedings brought against several property holders of Hanover to restrain them from draining their cesspools into two small streams flowing through that borough.

Postmaster Eckert, of Hanover, Friday received notification from the Post-office Department in Washington that the free delivery of mail in Hanover will go into effect on July 1, 1902, with four regular and two substitute carriers.

George Rife, of Littlestown, who for several years was hostler at Hotel Barker, Hanover, has purchased the good will, furniture and fixtures of the Western Maryland Hotel on Hillen street, Baltimore, and will take possession April 1.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.—Mr. C. B. Wingfield, of Fair Play, Mo., who suffered from chronic dysentery for thirty-five years, says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did him more good than any other medicine he had ever used. For sale by Randolph Wehler.

Wednesday afternoon a Mauser cartridge similar to those found in Farquhars recently, was found in a mould in the foundry of the York Manufacturing Company's plant. The cartridge was embedded in several inches of gunpowder.

Application has been made to the Adams county courts to have Alverta Boose, absent and unheard of for seven years and upwards, legally declared dead, and letters of administration granted upon her estate, as an heir of her grandfather, Isaac Lynn, deceased.

To prevent sausages bursting when cooking put them into a saucepan, cover them with cold water and bring this to a boil, after which take them out and fry them in the usual way. This, it is said, will not only prevent the sausages bursting, but will improve their flavor.

Wall Paper 2c up at HARRY C. GILBERT'S, opposite Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg.

Saturday, March 29, the real and personal property of Miss Mary Felix, W. High St, will be sold at public Sale. See advertisement.

Tuesday, April 1st, Mrs. H. Pohlman will sell at public sale a large lot of personal property at her home in Mt. Rock.

On last Friday, whilst C. W. Beitman was carting gravel from the culvert at the north end of York Springs, his left hand was caught in some manner in dumping the cart, and the thumb was so badly crushed that it necessitated amputation at the first joint. His hand was also bruised quite badly from which he suffered severe pain.

A HORRIBLE OUTBREAK—"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head" writes C. D. Isbill of Morganton, Tenn, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25 cents at Randolph Wehler's.

Born, March 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. McCadder, West High Street, a son.

Mr. H C Cleaver, proprietor of the New Oxford Creamery, will establish a cream separating station at Cedar Ridge, for the accommodation of his many patrons in that vicinity.

Hotel Columbus, McSherrystown, will change hands on the 1st day of April, when Lewis Eline, a well known citizen of that borough with considerable experience in the hotel business, will take posession. Andrew Ramer, the present proprietor, will remove to Gettysburg.

A Grand Military Drama in Five Acts, "The Confederate Spy," will be rendered in Miller's Hall, Tuesday Evening, next, Aril 1st, under the auspices of the Immaculate Conception Sodality, of New Oxford. Admission 25c, reserved seats 35c, children 15c. Doors open at 7:30; performance promptly at 8. Chart open Monday noon.

Miss Maggie M. Hoffman has just received a full line of up-to-date Spring Millinery at her store in Hampton, and extends a cordial invitation to all to call and examine the same and learn that her prices are lower than the same class of goods can be bought elsewhere.

Mr. John Hann, of Pitt street, has leased the building of Mr. N. Lingg, adjoining the warehouse, on the same street, and will start a ladies' shirt-waist factory therein. A small engine is now being placed in the building and the other machinery is expected to arrive in a few days. Mr. Hann expects to start operations about April 1st with fifteen operators.

Miss Maud Cashman will open a Millinery Store in Martin Heltzel's store room, Philadelphia street, March 27th. She is now in the city for several weeks for the purpose of purchasing her new stock of goods and make her patterns. All are cordially invited to attend the opening, March 22nd.

Mr. Allen H. Melhorn is having his residence on West High St., greatly improved by placing a fancy portico the entire length of the building to front and a smaller one at the rear, besides making other improvements, repainting, etc. He is also having new fencing placed around the lot. We would not be surprised to hear of friend Allen taking unto himself a partner, ere long.

The stockholders and directors of the Boyds (Montgomery county, Md.) Telephone Company have turned over their entire lines to the syndicate composed of S. L. Johns, H N. Gitt, G. D. Gitt and T. J. O'Neill, of McSherrystown and Hanover, Pa. This syndicate bought out all the lines in Frederick, Washington, Carroll, Howard and Baltimore counties in Maryland and the Virginias.

As Henry L. Keagy, of near McSherrystown, was driving down the Irishtown hill in a buggy Tuesday evening about 5:30 o'clock, the singletree broke and the horse becoming frightened ran away. Realizing the danger of remaining in the buggy Mr. Keagy jumped out but in so doing badly bruised his right knee. The animal was caught near the chapel uninjured, although the buggy was badly wrecked.

A Bendersville correspondent says the many reports about the injuries of Samuel Hinkle, who is said to have been horribly crushed by an engine at Harrisburg, are untrue According to his brother's story, Mr. Hinkle was walking over a box car, which was being shifted in the railroad yards, when the car was suddenly jolted, causing him to lose his footing and fall off, breaking his left leg and bruising the right one.

While hauling hay from the shed on the farm of Mrs. Sarah F. Himes, at the terminus of High street, Monday morning the workmen uncovered a bundle containing 8 heavy shirts, one-half box oranges and a chisel. The cost marks, were all removed from the shirts when found, they having undoubtedly been stolen and placed there for safe keeping. The mice, however, had chewed a large hole in the bundle of shirts.

WORKING 24 HOURS A DAY.—There's no rest for those tireless little workers —Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always busy, curing Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague. They banish Sick Headache, drive out Malaria. Never gripe or weaken. Small, taste nice, work wonders. Try them 25c at Randolph Wehler's.

John Fuss, of Hanover, met with a painful accident Monday morning at the Penn Box factory. He was sawing lumber with a circular saw and accidentally sawed the thumb of his left hand entirely off just above the first joint.

### Steffie's Millinery.

Owing to the great rush of trade during our late opening, we will again on Friday and Saturday of this week, have a new and handsome line of anything and everything to make our department the most complete. We will visit Baltimore ourselves this week, besides we have a most talented and up-to date Milliner who visiting Philadelphia every week, selects the latest novelties for our store both in trimmed and untrimmed hats, and every pretty creation of millinery art to please the most elaborate and fastidious trade. We cater to all and every one. Come see the new display. STEFFIE'S, Carlisle St.

## Death's Doings.

At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. B. Howard, at Mechanicsburg, Pa., on Thursday, March 13, died Mrs. Charlotte Rahter, widow of Christian Rahter, of Littlestown, aged 92 yrs., 5 months and 12 days.

George Shank, of near New Chester, died on Tuesday night of pneumonia, following an attack of grip He was ill only a few days, and was a widower, aged about 40 years. He is survived by three children, the oldest aged about 9 years.

The York Cispatch of Friday says: The remains of Miss Anastasia Feeser, who died at residence of her parents, John F. and Henrietta Feeser, 12 South Belvidere avenue, on Monday, were buried at St. Patrick's cemetery yesterday. The obsequies, including high mass of requiem, were held at St. Patrick's church at 9 a. m., Rev. Father Brady officiating. The funeral was largely attended About two hundred of her schoolmates attended in a body, as did also the Holy Angels sodality, of which she was a member, and the St. Aloysius society. Among the floral tributes were a broken wreath from her classmates and a cross from the sodality. Deceased was aged about 12 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Feeser are formerly from Bonneauville, this county.

Mrs. Kate Beck, wife of Jesse Beck, formerly of Hanover, died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Saturday morning, after undergoing several months treatment for appendicitis. The remains of deceased were interred in Christ Church cemetery, near Lefevre's Station, this county.

Mrs. Caroline Gubernator, wife of James Gubernator, Esq., died in St. Louis, Mo., March 20th, in her 60th year. She was a daughter of the late Henry Reiley and Carline Lilly and was born on the old Reily farm adjoining Lilly's mill. Twenty years ago they moved West, where the children grew up and are all doing well. She was a sister of Mrs. Jane Jenkins and Mrs. Mary Joe Langley, of Conewago.

Rev W. A. M. Cypress, since last May pastor of St. Paul's A. M. E. Zion church, Gettysburg, died of pneumonia last Wednesday morning in his 48th year. His wife, who was with him at the time of his death, and three sons survive.

A telegram from Pittsburg says that Edward J. Cox, a former Gettysburg lawyer, died in the Homeopathic Hospital in that city on Saturday, from the effects of a fall. He was a brother-in-law of Judge J. Hay Brown, of the State Supreme Court, and has a family residing at Gettysburg. He had been traveling for the past twelve years.

Robert Rupp died Thursday morning at his home in Gettysburg. Mr. Rupp had been sick with Bright's disease about six weeks. He was about 40 years of age, and was baggage-master for the Western Maryland Railroad at Gettysburg.

### PERSONAL.

Rev. Father Hemler, of McSherrystown, and Rev. Father Foin, of Hanover, spent Monday with Father Reudter, this place.

Dairyman L. H. Miller and wife of near town, spent the greater part of the past week with friends in York.

Mrs. Ida Warner who has been spending some time with friends here and at Gettysburg, returned to her home at Manchester, Md., last week.

Miss Rosallia Marshall, of Baltimore, in spending some time with friends in this place and vicinity.

Messrs. John W. Sheetz and Wm. Sheely, students at the Mercersburg Academy are spending the Easter vacation with their parents.

Richard Steffie who for the past six months was engaged in teaching school in Bonneauville is home on vacation He expects to leave in a few days for Wilmington, Del., where he has secured a position.

### Arm Amputated.

Doctors J. T. M. Finney and Oliver Pancoast, of Baltimore, Dr. R. M. Meisenhelder, of Hanover, and Dr. Fackler, of East Berlin, Monday evening amputated the right arm of Mrs. W. G. Leas between the elbow and shoulder at her home in East Berlin. The operation, which was a successful one, was deemed necessary on account of blood poisoning, which developed from the prick of a pin. The patient is doing well at this time.

William Watson, son of Mrs. C R Fink, of Hanover, and Miss Millie Keefer daughter of Jos. Keefer and wife, of Union township, this county, were married at 8:30 o'clock Sunday evening by Rev. F. S. Lindaman at the Reformed parsonage in Littlestown.

**Stove Repairs.**—GILBERT & SON can furnish them for any stove manufactured, at most reasonable prices. Also Heaters, Ranges Stove Pipe, &c.

## CHURCH NOTICES

First Evangelical Lutheran church.
Easter services by the Sunday school next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.
Sunday School 9 a m.; Y P. S. C E. 6:00 p m.; Junior C. E. at 2:15 p. m.
REV. FERDINAND HESSE, Pastor.

St. Paul's Reformed church.
Holy Communion next Sunday at 10 a. m.; Preparatory services Good Friday at 2 p. m.; Early Easter services at 5:30 a m.; Services each evening during this (Passion) week, except Saturday evening; Sunday School 8:45 a. m.; C. E. Society 6 p. m.
REV. P. E. HEIMER, Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal church.
Preaching services Sunday at 10 a. m. Sunday School 9 a. m.; Epworth League 6 p. m.
REV. VAUGHN T. RUE, Pastor.

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church.
There will be one Mass on Easter Sunday—High Mass at 10 o'clock.
Young People's Sodality at 6 p. m.; Solemn Vespers and Benediction at 6:30 p. m.
Stations of the Cross, Sermon and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament Friday evening at 7 o'clock.
REV. L. AUGUSTUS REUDTER, Pastor.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW OXFORD.—By Z H. Cashman

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Wheat | $ 77 |
| No. 2 " | 73 |
| Baked " | 50 |
| Rye | 51 @ 56 |
| Corn | 55 @ 65 |
| Oats | 33 @ 35 |
| Clover seed, per lb | 8 @ 10 |
| Timothy seed | 1.00 @ 1.50 |
| Timothy hay | 7.00 @ 10.00 |
| Rye straw | 600 @ 8.00 |

## MARRIED.

March 19, at Silver Run, Md., by Rev. Stewart Hartman, Herbert Stahl, of Littlestown, to Miss Ella Koontz, of Silver Run.

March 19, at Littlestown, by Rev. L. A. Mann, Charles D. Trostle to Miss Cora Rosella Miller, both of Mt. Joy township.

March 13, at York Springs, by Rev. F. Heilman, Elmer L. Strayer to Miss Beulah E Starry.

March 16, at York Springs, by Rev. F. Heilman, Harry E. Snyder to Miss Ide Wolf.

## DIED.

Deaths free—tributes, verses, &c., 5c per line.

March 14, in Union township, Harman Strine, aged 78 years.

March 22, in Gettysburg, Louis Ollinger, aged 61 years, 9 months and 21 days. Interment at Bonneauville Tuesday morning. Deceased was a member of the 74th Regiment, Penna. Volunteers.

March 20, at Bendersville, Minnie G., daughter of J. D. and E. F. Thomas, aged 11 years, 10 months and 28 days.


# HOME AND CHILD

Does your horse "feel his oats"? What a difference between the grain-fed and the grass-fed horse! The first strong and full of ginger, the second flabby, weak and tired out before he begins. The feeding makes the difference.

Children are not alike either. One is rosy, bright-eyed, full of life and laughter, another is pale, weak and dull. The feeding again is responsible.

Sickly children need special feeding. They don't "feel their oats". Scott's Emulsion adds just the right richness to their diet. It is like grain to the horse. The child gets new appetite and strong digestion.

Scott's Emulsion is more than food. It is a strong medicine. It rouses up dull children, puts new flesh on thin ones and red blood into pale ones. It makes children grow. Scott's Emulsion makes ordinary food do its duty.

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.
50c and $1, all druggists.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

## LOVE.

Love is a day
With no thought of morrow.
Love is a joy
With no thought of sorrow.
Love is to give
With no thought of receiving.
Love is to trust—
Without quite believing.
—From "With Lead and Line," by Charles Henry Webb.

# A FAREWELL BACHELOR DINNER.

It was the Van Waggemans who introduced Judith Tankerville to society, and she was so much of a success that in six weeks she counted her men friends by the score and not a dowager nor a debutante could find fault with her. Refinement, beauty, tact and experience—Mrs. Tankerville had them all. Money? Nobody knew, but the women made shrewd guesses when they recounted the number and rare splendor of the jewels which she wore. At every ball or reception a different and more singuar brooch or necklace was at her matchless throat, some odd, barbaric gem was in her billowy black hair.

As for her antecedents, everybody knew what the Van Waggemans knew—that the Tankervilles were an old Irish-English family of high blood and big achievements. The Van Waggemans had met Miss Judith at Florence and later in New York in the company of the "best people." Her distingue bearing and foreign air did the rest. She had the style Parisian, the English poise, the Dublin brogue gave its inimitable twang to the music of her voice. The debutante envied and imitated her amiable stateliness and saw with eminent gratification that she eluded, though she could not discourage, the pursuit of the "eligible" young men. Mammas with marriageable sons and daughters commended the brilliant foreigner's mingled discretion and brilliancy and "took her up," safe in the certainty that she was neither an adventuress nor a fortune-teller. She became the "rage" among the men and the protege of the women—evidence in itself of a masterly diplomacy.

It was late in Dember at one of Mrs. Boileau's afternoons that Carrie Hunter Grant, widow of the millionaire coffee roaster, twitted her hostess about a "possible case" between Mrs. Boileau's elder brother and the Tankerville.

"To me he looks 'hit,'" whispered the widow, affectionately. "Whenever Judith appears he becomes 'distrait. Blushes—actually blushes. Just fancy a whitehaired veteran like the major blushing at sight of a girl."

"Carrie, Carrie, you inveterate gloster," sighed the hostess, "brother George will never marry again unless—" (arching her eyebrows knowingly. She knew that Mrs. Grant had her heart set on the rich widower.)

"Besides," she resumed, "his daughter is of age now, and I'm sure he has no thought of himself till she's settled in life."

"By the way," said Mrs. Grant, changing the topic, 'did you ever notice that marvellous watch Miss Tankerville wears?"

'Which one? I've noticed that she wears a different watch every week or so."

"I mean that flat, antique thing encrusted with filigree. There never was anything like it on earth. I'm dying to know where she got it. If you ever get a chance ask her, will you, dear?"

It was almost dark when Mrs. Grant started for her carriage. In the vestibule she met Major Glendennin, Mrs. Moileau's brother, who paused under the lamp to greet her. Mrs. Boileau was at her shoulder, chatting and both women stood to chaff the old beau. Finally said the widow:

"Major, what time is it? I want to stop at Mrs. Henry's if I have time."

The major fumbled under his overcoat and pulled out his watch—a queer, outlandish flat one encrusted with amber filigree.

"What a queer watch!" snapped the widow, laying her hand on Mrs. Boileau's arm, 'why, it's something like one Miss Tankerville wears."

Both women peered at the bauble. But it was jerked back into the major's pocket in a trice.

"Quarter past five," blurted the widowner, flushing and bolting into the house. "Aha, my foxey major," giggled the widow, 'what do you think of him now, Mrs. Boileau?" The hostess laughed nervously, said "I can't believe it" and went in.

It was a week later that Major Glendinnin gave a dinner at his club to ten of his old cronies. They were all old soldiers of war or finance; rich, gray old foxes of the fatherly sort; sleek, well groomed men of fashion who "knew the world." Widowers and bachelors all of them who knew the Tankerville, all good friends of hers and of each other. They had come to the coffee when Glendennin proposed a toast:

'To Judith Tankerville, who is to be my wife."

The applause hich followed was not instantaneous, but it came at last, came strong and hearty when they saw the major was not joking. Till then none knew the purpose of this little feast. Indeed, it was but one of many of the same kind, but Glendennin's announcement fell like a bomb among his chums. They rallied with tactful readiness and were standing with cheers on their lips and wine glasses ready before their host could see through the clouds of smoke above the table the looks of surprise, chagrin or merriment that were exchanged.

"You lucky old rascal," Colonel Gregory was saying when the waiter entered, salver in hand, and gave the major a sealed envelope.

The old fellow growled as he tore off the end, turned pale an instant, cursed in his white mustache and then bawled:

'Where is he?"

"Right here, sir," said a stranger, who slipped suddenly in behind the servant; "I made bold to come right up, sir, because all of these gentlemen know Miss Tank—"

"Shut up" roared Glendennin, purple with rage.

"Just a moment, major," cooed the interloper. Then, to the waiter, "Please go out."

The waiter left at a signal from the angry major, and the stranger coolly sat down on the arm of a wall chair.

"Gentlemen," he said to the staring, wondering guests, "I'm Hogan, a detective from central, and I butted in here because I knew all you gentlemen were—well, I might say, personal friends of Miss Tankerville, Judith Tankerville" (taking a bunch of papers out of his pocket), "Miss Judith Tankerville, alias Mignonne Dupre, alias 'The Princess,' and so forth."

There was dense silence in the room. Glendennin looked like a man in the throes of apoplexy.

'The Tankerville woman is wanted in Paris for fraud—selling for a speculator in watches, jewels, diamonds and stealing the money. They've been following her all over Europe, you know. She's awful slick. Started out right a year ago and for two months sold more antique jewelry than any one and cashed in on the square. She began the bunko in Florence eight months ago and has swindled everybody since."

The detective coughed, reached for a glass of wine, drank it off and concluded:

Now, major, that watch you've got on, the one with the filigree and the funny carving, how much did you give her on that."

"Why, it's a family heirloom, you dog," roared Glendennin. "I found out she was pressed for funds and let her have three hun—"

'Well, it ain't a family nothing, sir," said Hogan. "It's just a fake 'antique,' they call 'em, made to sell for 75, probably worth 50. Now, gentlemen" (turning to the company), "I know you've all been 'stuck' in the same way. The best way to fix things up is to give up the gim-cracks. I won't say a word about the matter. Nobody knows SHE'S arrested, and we'll just see that she DISAPPEARS."

* * * * * *

When Major Glendennin and Mrs. Carrie Hunter Grant had been married about six months she asked him: "What had ever become of that curious watch you used to wear?"

"Oh, that?" he grunted, looking a bit sheepish, "I gave that to Colonel Gregory as a keepsake when he left for California. He took a fancy to it, and as it was more of a lady's watch, I never liked it."

"Where did YOU get it, dear?"

"Oh, I ah—er, hem, it was an heirloom in my first wife's family, dear."

And his wife looked on in wondering awe and was silent.—John H. Raftery, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

### China's Decadence.

The great cause of China's decadence is the failure to get the right men to shepherd the people. There are only three paths which our dynasty has opened to office. The first is examination, the second recommendation and the third is purchase. Those who enter by examination are entirely ignorant of law and taxation and the principles of government. Hence they are at the mercy of secretaries and clerks whose life business it is to manage things for successive officials. Hence abuses galore are inevitable. As to those recommended, they are mostly put forward for unworthy motives, and not on account of their fitness for the posts. The purchasers of office are worse still, for in their case the only question asked is the length of their purse. The really able men (the vilage Cromwells) are left to waste their sweetness on the desert air. The actual incumbents of the shepherd's office have neither ability nor knowledge. Each of them is anxious to make his pile of snowy metal for his family and descent's sake.—The Su Pao.

A portrait of Governor Joseph Dudley, royal governor of Massachusetts from 1702 to 1714-15, and a son of Thomas Dudley, governor under the first charter in 1634, '40, '45 and '50, has been presented to Massachusetts.

# A QUESTION OF MONTHS

## FOR MARCONI'S MARVELOUS INVENTION TO BE IN OPERATION.

**Wireless Telegraphy Facts Obtained in Interesting Interview With the Brilliant Young Inventor—Messages May Be Transmitted from Ocean to Ocean.**

Garrett P. Serviss, the writer on scientific subjects, had an interview with Mr. Marconi, and made doubly clear the conviction that he was not deceived about those signals transmitted from England to Newfoundland.

"So there is no question about the result of the Newfoundland experiments?" "None."

"And we may expect to see your system of transatlantic signalling in commercial operation soon?" "I hope so. I am going to England to arrange for it as soon as I can get away."

"Can you say how long a time will elapse before actual messages may be transmitted across the ocean?" "No, not exactly. But probably it will not be long. It may take three or four months to make the preliminary arrangements."

"Where will your stations be placed?" "In Nova Scotia and at Cape Cod, on this side; in England and probably in Belgium, on the other side."

"How about transmitting such messages from and to points at a distance from the seacoast; do you think that can be done?" "I think so, but more experiments must first be tried. We do not yet know all the data of the problem. But I think eventually it can be done."

"You mean that when the system is perfected a message might be sent, for instance, from St. Petersburg or some point in the heart of Europe direct through the air to New York without being interrupted and without the use of any relays." "Yes, I think it possible that that may be done."

"How about the transcontinental business? Do you intend to try to send messages, say, from New York to San Francisco?" "Oh, I cannot say yet as to that. We have not yet gone far enough with our experiments. But I think it might be done; I do not see any impossibility in it."

"So you think you could send a wireless message from the Atlantic to the Pacific?" "Yes, but it would require more power than over the ocean—just how much more I am not prepared to say."

"There is no difficulty then as to obtaining the requisite energy to send messages across the widest oceans, or even all around the earth?" "No, the range of energy needed is within easy practical reach. It took, I think, about 100 times as much energy to signal across the Atlantic as it takes to run a single arc light."

"When your signals were sent across the Atlantic, did they go in the air or through the earth, or how?" "They went through the ether."

"The ether is supposed to interpenetrate all substances as well as to fill all space. But, practically, are there not resistances, etc., which would make the waves choose some particular path in preference to others?" "Yes, and I think the waves followed the curvature of the earth."

"In regard to the very important question of making the messages exclusive, so that anybody might not pick them up and read them in their flight, what is to be said?" "They can be made perfectly exclusive," he replied, "by having the transmitters and receivers tuned in unison. Then only the properly tuned receiver can take the messages, and all other receivers would get nothing."

"How great a range is there at your disposal in tuning the instruments? Can you make as great a variety of tuned transmitters and receivers responding only to one and another as a manufacturer of Yale locks can make of locks that will open only to their proper keys?" "Well, I cannot yet say how great the range is, but it would seem to be very great, because we have millions of vibrations to choose from, and even if it were necessary to have one thousand vibrations covering the field of each set of instruments, yet with millions to select from, thousands of such sets, each independent of all the others, could be made. Suppose, for instance, we had ten million vibrations available and we allotted them in sets of one thousand to different instruments, then we could make ten thousand independent sets of instruments."

"Will you abandon the use of kites in your later experiments?" "Yes, we shall use masts."

"How high will the masts have to be in sending messages between Cape Cod and England?" "About 150 feet. Messages have been sent 20 miles from an elevation of only two feet. The distance increase as the square of the height of the masts. There is probably a slight absorption of the energy in the atmosphere, and it is necessary to make allowance for that."

"But, of course, the height of the masts has nothing to do with the curvature of the earth, or with the getting over intervening obstacles?" "No, not at all."

"And you believe you could send messages across North America without regard to such obstacles as the Rocky Mountains, which rise 12,000 or 14,000 feet above sea level?" "Yes, I think it can be done. But more power is required over land than over sea, because there is more absorption of energy."

"You will not stop with establishing communication across the Atlantic?" "Oh, no. I hope not. I hope to see the system in use all over the world."

"Would it be possible to send a message all around the earth so that it would come back to the starting point?" "I cannot say."

"The distance in itself would be no fatal obstacle?" "It would not."

"Is it your impression that such waves as you employ can only be sent between points situated on the surface of the earth, and cannot be sent—even disregarding the supposed absorbing shell in the rarefied region of the air above our heads—away from the earth to some other body, say the moon?" "Well, that is what the experiments so far made seem to indicate, but we cannot yet be altogether sure."

## LANGUAGE OF THE TURKEY.

**An English Naturalist Thinks He Understands the Gobbler's Cries.**

Nelson Wood, an English scientist, has made a life-long study of the language of birds and he thinks he can not only understand what many of the feathered creatures are saying, but also express things to them which they understand. He has many interesting things to tell about the birds he has met.

The creatures of the air, so he says, talk the least; turkeys, chickens and such feathered creatures, as they do not fly very much, talk the most. The explanation of this is natural.

The birds that do not fly are always in more danger and they have many notes of warning. Language among them, of course, as it must have been with primitive man, is but an expression of the simple needs: Danger, hunger, warning, pleasure and such sensations are the first emotions expressed.

To illustrate the various calls which a turkey has, Mr. Wood cites a note for overhead danger, another for danger on the ground, a third for a hawk in the distance, another of complaint when being driven, a different call in open meadow from that in bushes, a special signal at night, as well as a special kind of note used in ordinary conversation.

Chickens have even more modes of expression. A hen has three distinct songs, one when seeking her nest, another for calling her mate and a third for crooning to herself or in the search for food.

The rooster has several distinct notes and Mr. Wood says that some of these the ordinary person never observes. There is one, a low fine whistle which the rooster uses sometimes on a dark day when going to roost, but when the rooster really begins to carry on an extensive conversation is when he meets another chanticleer in battle.

It ranges all the way from a defiant chuckle which invites the other fellow to fight as surely as the proverbial chip on a boy's shoulder, to a feminine croon which means fear and a desire to retire.

Perhaps of all birds the parrot is the most intelligent. People have been accustomed to think of the parrot as simply a mimic, but Mr. Wood pretends to have known many that actually understood the words they were saying. One of his parrot friends always saluted him with "Good morning" early in the day and "Good night" in the evening.

The ability of crows to smell gunpowder a long distance off has always been asserted for them and those who have studied the birds to any extent easily recognize varying caws, showing fear, warning or affection, as the case may be. That birds are able to express pleasure every one knows. The cheerful lilt of the songsters is only one way in which they show their joy of living in such a good world as this.

### The Longest Stone Arch Bridge.

The work upon the great stone arch bridge which is being erected by the Pennsylvania railroad across the Susquehanna river at Rockville, about five miles above Harrisburg, is rapidly nearing completion. The masonry work of the bridge, consisting of 48 70-foot spans, has been completed, and the contractors are now putting the asphalt covering over the arches. When this is completed the work of filling in, grading and ballasting will be begun and the four tracks put down.

Work upon this, the longest stone arch railroad bridge in the world, was begun less than two years ago.—Philadelphia Record.

### Meetings Restricted in Russia.

In Russia no meetings of private citizens for any purpose are permitted; the privilege of holding meetings is granted only to chartered corporations or associations. All crowds, except in places of amusement or worship, are dispersed by the police. No premises can be hired for the purpose of holding a meeting without a permit from the police.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Smelting promises in a few years to become one of the most notable industries in California. Many millions have already been invested in the business, and plans have been already formed which will involve the expenditure of many millions more in the near future.

Paris is doubtless the most international telephone centre, its central office being connected with London to the west, Hamburg to the north, Berlin to the east, and Milan and Turin to the south. The line of Paris-Berlin is the longest of all, being nearly 665 miles; next comes the line Paris-Hamburg, with 505 miles, while the line Paris-Milan has a length of about 469 miles.

The rapidly extending uses of hard woods have given rise to the manufacture of veneered doors. The base or core of such doors is a light wood, such as pine, over which is laid a veneer of oak, birch, mahogany or other hard wood. It is claimed that, aside from being cheaper than the solid doors, they are lighter, and if anything, more durable, as the combination prevents warping and twisting, that very often ruins a solid door.

The name "Queen Regent" has been given to a pearl which was recently found by a fisherman in the upper waters of the Mississippi river, and which is said to be the largest fresh water pearl ever found in the United States. The pearl is now in possession of a Chicago man and is valued at $13,778. Its weight is 93 grains, and it has the soft, velvety-white color so much admired in pearls. The shell from which the pearl was taken was unusually large. The shells are thought to be about 75 years old.

During the last few years the United States government has been installing a number of storage batteries for coast defense service. One of these is a Willard battery of 64 cells, installed in a casement at Fort Perry, Plum Island, Conn. The elements of this battery are of 560-ampere-hour capacity and are placed in lead-lined tanks on racks and insulated with glass petticoat insulators. The batteries are used for lighting purposes, as well as for operating small motors in the various mechanisms employed in this office.

Interference with submarine cable service due to fish bites occurs from time to time in shallow water, but lines in deep water have not hitherto suffered from this cause. An English telegraph company, however, now reports that in repairing a fault in one of their cables at a depth of 330 fathoms, the section removed was found to contain a tooth firmly fixed in the core of the cable, although the core was protected by the usual sheathing of thick iron wires and insulating material. An examination of the tooth showed it to be from some species of shark.

An exceedingly simple device an Englishworkingman has just invented, whereby writing or drawing is made easier. The complete apparatus consists of a ring, which carries a small steel ball, so placed as to revolve freely in any direction. With the ring on one's little finger so that the little ball is at the point of contact with the paper, almost every bit of friction in the movement of the hand upon the writing or drawing material is removed. Doubtless, the novelists will be the first to take advantage of this easy writing ring, though many of us would prefer that writing be made no easier for them; we have more books written and published than we can ever hope to read, and the output is constantly increasing.

### Where Nature is at Her Best.

Maine's woods are known of all men, but few realize that, vast and deep as they are, they exceed sevenfold the extent of the "Black Forest" of Germany, and cover nearly one-half (9,000,000 acres) of the area of the state. Hidden within these shaded wilds, the home of the moose, America's largest game animal, there are more than 1800 lakes, comprising one-fifth of the surface of the state. Their pure, pellucid waters fairly abound in fish of many kinds. In only three or four spots on this globe may one find in the same area an equal number of lakes and ponds. Combined, they represent a water surface of 2300 square miles. From these sources flow 6000 rivers and streams.—Pearson's Magazine.

### The Two Gaits.

"How can you stand the slow life of a small town?"

"Oh, it's a matter of taste, like driving; some men like to ride so fast they can't see anything—others like to dawdle along and enjoy the view."—Detroit Free Press.

### The Miser's Dollars.

Bill—Old Skinflint says his first dollar was the hardest to get.

Jill—Yes, and the last is the hardest to give up.—Yonkers Statesman.

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## GEOGRAPHERS MEET.

### First Gathering of the International Congress in America.

The next international geographical congress will be held in Washington, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society. The acceptance of the invitation extended by the National Geographic Society has just been received by President Graham Belle from Baron von Richthofen, president of the executive committee of the last congress. This will be the first time the congress will have assembled in the Western hemisphere. The congress will not be held until 1904, which will allow ample time for the preparation of a program and a series of excursions of the congress in other cities besides Washington. If this plan proves practicable sessions will be held in New York, in conjunction with the American Geographical club of this city; in Boston with the Appalachian Mountain club, and probably in Chicago, San Francisco and Seattle in connection with the noted geographic societies of these cities.

### Our Strenuous President.

President Roosevelt is living the strenuous life. He invited one of the assistant secretaries of a government department to take a drive with him. Of course the invitation was accepted. The assistant secretary enjoyed the trip very much until Cabin John's Bridge was reached. There the president proposed to "take a walk, merely to stretch the legs," and the guest assented. Dismissing his carriage, and telling the coachman to drive back home, the president set out for the city. In a few minutes he had steam up, and was covering the ground so rapidly that the assistant secretary was compelled to take to a dog trot in order to keep up. Then the assistant secretary ran short of wind, and had to slacken his pace. The president waited for him, but was soon far ahead again. Thus the race continued all the way back to town, a distance of five miles. At the end of the journey the poor assistant secretary was completely fagged out, and the next day was unable to go to his office. He says the next time he accepts an invitation to take a ride with the president it will be with the stipulation that there is to be no "little walk just to stretch the legs" at the end of it.

### A Petrified Forest.

Describing his journey in the forbidden desert in the hitherland of Tripoli Mr. Dodson, who has recently returned to England, said that one of the most notable things on the journey to Murzuk was the great petrified forest which his party passed through. "For 10 hours we traveled across an era of petrified trees, varying in circumference from 7 feet to a few inches. Every branch of this forest was, of course, lying prone, and this, together with the presence of marine shells, showed that this part of the Great Sahara had at one time been submerged.".


St. Jacobs Oil

ARE words familiar throughout the civilized world, words that stand for all that is pure and effective in medicine.

No power on earth has been able to bar its progress, because it did its appointed work.

In every clime and with every people it has worked wonders in alleviating pain.

Its cures of Rheumatism have approached the miraculous.

Its intrinsic value is the secret of success—of its world-wide popularity—of its wonderful sale—of its constant growth.

Its virtues are stamped on the hearts of the once crippled and tortured everywhere—never to be effaced while life lasts.

Such in brief is ST. JACOBS OIL, the pain killing marvel of the century.

IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

CONQUERS PAIN.

CLOVER

Largest growers of Clover, Timothy and Grasses. Our northern grown Clover, for vigor, frost and drouth resisting properties, has justly become famous.

SUPERIOR CLOVER, bu. $5.00; 100 lbs. $9.80
La Crosse Prime Clover, bu. $5.60; 100 lbs. $8.20

Samples Clover, Timothy and Grasses and great Catalog mailed you for 6c postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Self-Threading Sewing Machine Needle!

Send 25c and we will send you sample package assorted needles. Give name of machine. Agents wanted. National Automatic Needle Co., 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.

McILHENNY'S TABASCO


P. N. U. 9, '02.


25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS


# CAMORRA OF NAPLES.

## A DREADED SCOURGE OF LIFE IN THE ITALIAN CITY.

### Terrible and Tragic Experience of the Merchants of Naples in Their Desperate Efforts to Free Themselves from the Rule of These Organized Criminals.

The Camorra, that dreaded scourge of Neapolitan life, has come into renewed prominence through its activity at the last elections, and all Italy is shuddering in anticipation of new developments in the history of this band of criminals.

For years Italian statesmen have been trying to stamp out utterly the Camorra and the other murder societies which are so abominable a feature of Italian life. The society nearly won at the elections because the Italian authorities had allowed themselves to be lulled into the belief that they had altogether overthrown the power of the Camorra and that there was nothing more to be feared from it. Awakening to the danger at the last moment, strenuous efforts were made to gather together the people in favor of law and order and to induce them to combine against the Camorra and defeat it with their votes.

The attempt nearly failed because the people had become thoroughly terrorized by the Camorra and would rather pay blackmail than run the risk of assassination. The voters believed, too, that Camorra officials were in charge of the polling booths and that, despite the presence of the soldiers and police, they would take steps to inform themselves of the identity of every vote cast. They believed, in fact, that there would be nothing secret about the elections, and many preferred not to antagonize the Camorra by voting against an organization which had shown its ability to wreak so terrible a vengeance.

Feudal times, say these Italians, once returned to Naples and Rome, and bands of armed retainers roamed the streets, as in the olden times. Rich and prominent men frequently paid blackmail to the Camorra until they faced ruin from the extortion practised upon them. Complaints were met with threats of death, and at last one of these men, seeing that in any case death must be his lot if he remained in his bondage, determined to make a firm stand for his personal liberty. Gathering together the remains of his fortune, he expended a part in the rapid fortification of his house and in the hire of a number of daring men from a distant part of the country. These men, all of whom hated and feared the Camorra, he armed with the best weapons available, and then sent his defiance to the Camorra.

The main council of the Camorra met, considered the case of the recalcitrant merchant, and, without wasting much time on the matter, sentenced him to death for his disobedience and detailed six men to see that the sentence of death was carried out.

Meanwhile the threatened merchant had organized a little private Camorra of his own, and one of his spies was present at the meeting at which the death sentence was pronounced. He returned to his master with the names of the six men detailed for the execution, and the next morning four of the would-be assassins were found dead. The other two were killed the next night.

This was the first real blow of retaliation that had ever been dealt to the Camorra. Another meeting was held and more men were detailed to kill the rebellious merchant. This time the assassins were more cautious, but, nevertheless, three of them died before next dawn and the other chosen one, apparently unwilling to play at a game in which their adversary was so manifestly adept, precipitately retired to the country. The merchant never went out without an escort, and was so carefully guarded that he was able to pursue his business unmolested. The result of this was that his affairs again began to prosper and his bank account to increase. With the money he added both to his fortifications and his private army until his defiance of the Camorra grew into an undoubted success.

Other merchants gained courage by his example, and themselves employed anti-Camorra guards until there were soon six powerful merchants, each with his own army of retainers to defend him from the Camorra.

On one occasion the six merchants joined forces and attacked the Camorra in its stronghold. The local newspapers and the police, being dominated by the Camorra, reported this affair as a mere street riot, but Neapolitans say that it was a riot in which the Camorra lost 10 of its ringleaders. After that the Camorra lost some of its prestige of fear. Little shopkeepers who had formerly trembled before the Camorra's collector now refused to pay. Several collectors were even killed.

Then it was that the murderous association changed its tactics. It dismantled its headquarters. Its collectors no longer visited the places which had paid toll. Its leaders disappeared and it was announced that the association was beaten and had dissolved. All Naples rejoiced, but at the same time doubted that the Camorra was really gone.

For nearly six months there was peace and men had begun almost to forget the Camorra. The little armies of retainers had nearly vanished. Only one man, the originator of the system, kept up his guard, and all Naples laughed at him for his fears. He, however, had carried on his breast for two weeks the deep black print of his own left-hand suspender buckle, which had unexpectedly caught and stopped the point of a stilleto wielded by a trusted business visitor who had passed the guards. The merchant remembered this experience, as well as the Camorra. He did not like to be laughed at, but he did not like to be stabbed in the back either, and so he not only retained his guards, but even added to his fortifications.

Suddenly the Camorra struck. In one night two of the men who had dispensed with their armed retainers were killed. Four small shopkeepers who had resisted the Camorra disappeared utterly. Another died miserably of poison. Several men who had counselled the non-payment of the Camorra's toll were warned to leave Naples in six hours or pay the penalty of refusal. They went.

The outrages struck terror into the very heart of Naples. Men deserted the city rather than stay to face the vengeance which they felt sure would fall on them for rashly given opinions. The men who had once maintained guards feared to take the step again because they had been warned that they were watched and that such an attempt would bring death. At one stroke the Camorra regained its prestige of terror.—New York World.

## ARIZONA'S NEW COFFEE.

### Utilization of the Mesquite Bean as a Food Product.

The utilization of the mesquite bean as a substitute for coffee and as a food product is the plan of a company which is organizing in Arizona. The head of the project claims that after exhaustive tests, covering a period of two years, he has discovered a method of treating the mesquite bean which gives it a flavor closely resembling that of coffee, and that another process makes the bean an excellent substitute for cornmeal. As a beverage it has, he declares, the stimulating effect of coffee, while it lacks some of the deleterious effects.

If claims can be proved many millions of acres of arid land will be productive of revenue. The mesquite is essentially a desert growth and flourishes where all else, save the cactus, perishes from want of water. It is to be found in nearly all the unirrigated lands of New Mexico, southern California and old Mexico, but is particularly common in Arizona. As a rule the mesquite shrub attains a, it has, he declares, the stimulating growth of 10 to 15 feet, but sometimes develops into a tree of large size, in shape much like a full grown apple tree. Its leaves are fern like and its limbs are covered with thorns, with a wood which is worthless for all else but fuel, in which latter capacity it is the principal source in this country. Its beans grow in long pods and while it has long been known that cattle and horses would browse on them when other food was scarce, and some of the Indian tribes used them as food, it has never, until recently, been believed that they would ever become of marketable value.

The Pima, Maricopa and Papago Indians dry the beans and grind them into flour, and indeed the mesquite bean has been all that has stood between the Indians and a condition of absolute starvation when the drouth destroyed the crops of the red men.

It was two years ago when the investigator first visited the Pima reservation in the Gila valley that he conceived the idea of using the mesquite bean. The white settlers above the reservation had diverted the river's flow on their own lands and left none for the Indians. As a consequence the Indians suffered greatly. Their grain fields were totally destroyed through lack of irrigation and their cattle died by thousands from hunger and thirst. The Indians themselves subsisted for many months upon an almost exclusive diet of mesquite flour, and thrived upon it apparently as well as upon grain food.—Kansas City Star.

### Pen Portrait of Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller is an older appearing man than most of the pictures of him would suggest. He is of large, heavy build, rather inclined toward portliness, and his shoulders bend slightly. His head can best be described by the word venerable; the hair is gray, and the eyes keen and piercing. As he looks at one, he appears to be reading the other's thoughts. Yet the most striking feature of all is the genial, kindly expression of the face.—Providence Journal.

A little instrument has been devised after the style of a phonograph, which, attached to a piano, will retain all the notes of extempore compositions, thus preventing the loss of any piece the player may not have been able to recollect.


Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars sent free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


Baltimore has no fewer than 80,000 colored inhabitants and Louisville fewer than 40,000. St. Louis has 35,000.


Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.


Wireless telegraph stations are now being erected by the Japanese authorities on the Korean coast.


Best For the Bowels. No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.


Thirty to forty miles an hour is the rule for railroad trains in Russia; in Siberia, fifteen to twenty.

There are about 900,000 more women than men in the German empire.


PUTNAM'S FADELESS DYE produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.


The gauchos of Argentina live entirely on roast beef, scarcely ever tasting vegetables or flour dishes.


FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.


You can't hope to keep your friends if you lose your temper.


Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.


Each year 1,005,000 persons succumb to consumption.


MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL

Was Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never in my life given a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgement of

MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL.
President of Oakland Woman's Riding Club.

the wonderful curative value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For eight years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything, until one day I found a book in my hall telling of the cures you could perform. I became interested; I bought a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was helped; I continued its use and in seven months was cured, and since that time I have had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham again, for the health I now enjoy."—MRS. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Women suffering from any form of female ills can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. That's sure.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 17 State Street, New York City.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Colds

"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it gave me immediate relief."
W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill.

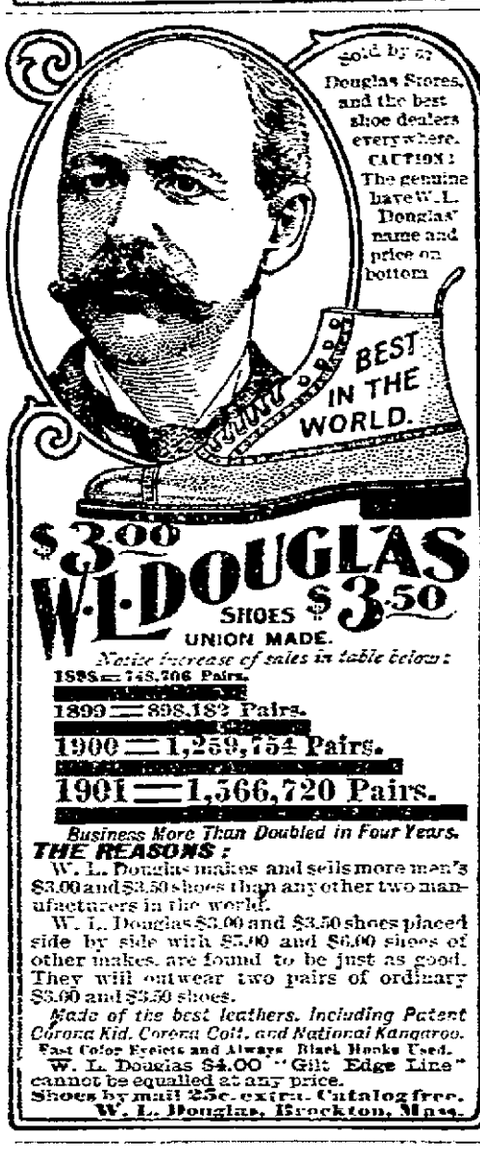
How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this downward tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

WHAT IS A SLICKER? IF IT BEARS THIS TRADE MARK

TOWER'S FISH BRAND IT IS THE BEST WATERPROOF OILED COAT IN THE WORLD. MADE FOR SERVICE IN THE ROUGHEST WEATHER. ON SALE EVERYWHERE. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. CATALOGUES FREE SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.



GREGORY SEEDS Relied upon for 40 years by Market Gardeners. Catalog Free. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water


NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

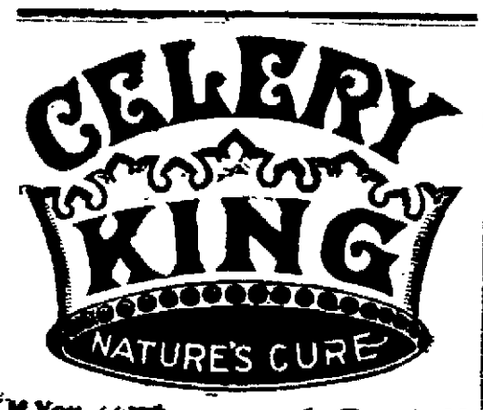
HAVING A RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.—Between the hours of eleven o'clock a. m. and closing time at night on Jan 25th, 1901, A. F. Clark, druggist, Glade Springs, Va., sold twelve bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy He says, "I never handled a medicine that sold better or gave better satisfaction to my customers." This Remedy has been in general use in Virginia for many years, and the people there are well acquainted with its excellent qualities. Many of them have testified to the remarkable cures which it has effected. When you need a good, reliable medicine for cough or cold, or attack of the grip, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your certain to be more than pleased with the quick cure which it affords. For sale by Randolph Wehler.

## Record Your Deeds.

By examination of the late Act of the Legislature, approved May 19th, A. D. 1893, it will be seen that all Deeds and Conveyances made and executed after the passage of this Act, shall be recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, &c., within ninety days, or else be adjudged fraudulent and void as to any subsequent purchaser.

All persons holding unrecorded Deeds will see the importance of having them recorded, without further delay.

H. G. WEHLER,
Recorder.




If You Feel "Fagged Out,"

Have HEADACHE,
BACKACHE,
POOR APPETITE,
BAD BREATH,
BAD COMPLEXION,

and would like to feel and look well, let us recommend CELERY KING to you.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 25c. and 50c.

## Hello There!

Now Stop Right Here.

The question is, did you try the Favorite Roller flour yet? Once you adopt this Brand you commence saving money. It merits all that is claimed it, and furthermore, it is no experiment, being the result of years of experience has gained a reputation equal to the best in the market, and it is my aim to still improve. We spare no effort in milling in order to place the very best goods before our patrons, and meet our competitors bravely. Ask your grocers for the Favorite Roller Flour made at the New Oxford Flouring Mills, New Oxford, Pa., where you will find constantly on hand flour, chop, middlings, bran, cracked corn, corn meal, screenings, corn, oats, rye, &c.

You will do well to consult me before you sell your corn, oats and rye, as I pay the highest cash price for grain. Millstuff delivered on short notice, free of charge. Your patronage solicited. Respectfully yours,

J. R. Hartman.

KENTUCKY
## Mules & Horses.

Tueday, April 1st,

The undersigned will receive at his sale and exchange stables, the above date, one car load of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, also one car load of broke Mules.

H. A. SMITH, Hanover, Pa.

## M. G. Colestock,

—DEALER IN—

FRESH & SMOKED
## MEATS.

—SUCH AS—

Beef, Veal,
Mutton,
Lamb, &c.

Smoked Meats,

Skinned Hams, Unskinned Hams, Picnic Hams, Prepared Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Country Flitch, Bologna, Dried Beef, &c.

The above mentioned Meats are of First-class quality, and can be had at all times at the lowest possible prices.

MIDDLE ROOM, LIVINGSTON BLOCK, Center Square, New Oxford,

CEMENT.—GILBERT & SON have just received a car load to supply the trade at satisfactory prices. Finest line of Firearms, Ammunition and Sportmen's Supplies.

The BIG Store. | The BIG Store. | The BIG Store.

# Fire Sale! FIRE SALE! Fire Sale!

## $85,000 Stock! $85,000 Stock! $85,000 Stock!

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishings, Clothing, Hats, Rubber Goods, Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc.

Ladies' Coats and Suits, Ladies' Muslin Underware, Etc., Carpets, Oil Cloth, Rugs, Druggets, Window Shades, Portiers, Etc. China, Glass and Queensware., House Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.

THIS ENTIRE STOCK of goods will be offered on SPECIAL SALE by DEPARTMENTS at different times so as to enable us to render the best services possible, under the conditions, to our patrons.

The DATES of SPECIAL SALES will be advertised so as to give everybody an opportunity of securing some of the Exceptional Bargains which we have to offer.

We regret our inability of giving due notice to the public of our CARPET SALE, which it was our intention to start Thursday, March 6th, but owing to the unprecedented demand by our many customers we could not refuse to at least offer these goode for sale on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

## First Special Sale.

**Beginning Thursday, March 6th, and Continuing**

UNTIL SATURDAY, MARCH 22nd, Inclusive, of our

## ..ENTIRE CARPET DEPARTMENT...

## SECOND SPECIAL SALE.

Beginning Friday, March 7th, and continuing to Saturday, March 22nd, inclusive, of our

## ..ENTIRE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT...

## THIRD SPECIAL SALE.

Beginning Monday, March 17, and continuing until Saturday, March 31, inclusive, of our

## ENTIRE BASEMENT DEPARTMENT,

**Consisting of China, Glass and Queensware, House Furnishing Goods, &c.**

One Week. **Fourth Special Sale.** Second Floor.

Beginning Monday, March 24, and continuing until Saturday, March 29, inclusive, of our

## Entire CLOAK Department,

consisting of Ladies' Coats, Capes, Furs, Tailor-made Suits, Skirts, Muslin Underwear, Wrappers, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The goods were but slightly damaged by water and smoke, nevertheless, it is our purpose to give our many patrons, as well as the general public, an exceptional opportunity to secure

## SPECIAL BARGAINS.

The balance of our Stock will be offered from time to time which, will be advertised sufficiently in advance to give everybody an equal opportunity of attending our Special Sales.

# J. W. GITT Co., Limited,

## The BIG Store,

**Hanover, Pennsylvania.**

## FURNITURE.

I have now the most Complete Stock of

**Furniture**

that has ever been exhibited in New Oxford. The stock comprises everything for the housekeeper, or those who contemplate going to housekeeping. Hundreds of

Thrifty Housekeepers

have taken advantage of our extraordinary bargains offered and have saved money thereby. The

Prices are Unprecedented,

showing unusual care in selecting good goods and a knowledge of the manufacturers' bottom prices.

—Drop in and see our stock and grand display in our new large rooms.

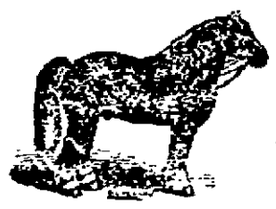
Uudertaking a Specialty.

**A. S. FEISER,**
Philadelphia St., - New Oxford.

Julius W. Fischer. Harry L. Miller

**J. W. FISCHER & CO.,**
Books, Stationery and School Supplies.
Center Square, HANOVER, PA.

40 Head of Indiana
HORSES & MULES
AT LITTLESTOWN.



**Saturday, March 22,**

the undersigned will receive at his Sale and Exchange Stables, 40 head of good well broke Horses and Mules, 10 of them single leaders, good size. Will show you they are single line leaders before purchasing or exchanging. Easy payments.

H. A. SPALDING.
Littlestown, Pa.

## Western Maryland Railroad

—CONNECTING WITH—

P. & R. R. at Shippensburg and Gettysburg, Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown, B. & O. R. R. at Hagerstown and Cherry Run, Penna. R. R. at Bruceville and Hanover, and P. W. & B. N. C. and B. & P. Railroads at Union Station, Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE & HARRISBURG DIVISION

*Schedule in effect Sept. 29, 1901.*

| READ DOWNWARD | | | STATIONS. | READ UPWARD | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
| — | 5 54 | — | Le Willmsp't Ar | — | — | 8 21 |
| 2 07 | 7 02 | — | Hagerstown | 12 05 | — | 8 06 |
| 2 38 | 7 32 | — | Ar Edg'mont Le | 11 40 | — | 7 34 |
| — | 6 00 | — | LeShip'nsb'g Ar | 1 00 | — | 8 55 |
| 1 45 | 6 28 | — | Chambersburg | 12 34 | — | 8 28 |
| 2 15 | 7 01 | — | Waynesboro | 11 57 | — | 7 51 |
| 2 36 | 7 25 | — | Ar Edg'mont Le | 11 40 | — | 7 35 |
| 2 41 | 7 35 | — | Le Edg'mont Ar | 11 37 | — | 7 31 |
| 2 53 | 7 45 | — | Ar Highfield Le | 11 24 | — | 7 19 |
| 2 56 | 7 50 | — | Le Highfield Ar | 11 20 | — | 7 16 |
| 3 24 | 8 16 | — | Fairfield | 10 47 | — | 6 48 |
| 3 33 | 8 24 | — | Orrtanna | 10 37 | — | 6 37 |
| 3 38 | 8 28 | — | McKnightstown | 10 33 | — | 6 32 |
| 3 42 | 8 32 | — | Seven Stars | 10 29 | P. M. | 6 29 |
| 3 5 | 8 42 | — | Gettysburg | 10 23 | 1 19 | 6 20 |
| 4 15 | 9 04 | — | New Oxford | 10 00 | 12 57 | 5 55 |
| 4 18 | 9 07 | A. M. | Berlin Junction | 9 57 | 12 54 | 5 52 |
| 4 31 | 9 20 | 6 03 | Hanover | 9 45 | 12 42 | 5 39 |
| 4 45 | 9 35 | 6 14 | Porters | 9 30 | 12 30 | 5 27 |
| 4 51 | 9 49 | 6 26 | Sinsheim | 9 23 | 12 20 | 5 20 |
| 5 01 | 9 49 | 6 28 | Green Ridge | 9 15 | 12 13 | 5 12 |
| 5 03 | 9 51 | 6 32 | Glenville | 9 13 | 12 11 | 5 11 |
| 5 12 | 9 58 | 6 42 | Lineboro | 9 04 | 12 02 | 5 00 |
| 5 20 | 10 04 | 6 50 | Alesia | 8 57 | 11 54 | 4 52 |
| 5 31 | 10 13 | 7 03 | Green Mount | 8 47 | 11 43 | 4 42 |
| 5 35 | 10 17 | 7 08 | Hampstead | 8 43 | 11 39 | 4 37 |
| 5 42 | 10 23 | 7 1[illegible] | Arcadia | 8 37 | 11 32 | 4 30 |
| 5 54 | 10 32 | 7 28 | Woodensburg | 8 27 | 11 21 | 4 19 |
| 6 58 | 10 35 | 7 33 | ArEm'y Gro Le | 8 23 | 11 17 | 4 15 |
| 6 00 | 10 35 | 7 37 | LeEm'ry Gro Ar | 8 21 | 11 15 | 4 15 |
| 6 57 | 11 20 | 8 38 | Ar Baltimor Le | 7 25 | 10 12 | 3 22 |
| P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |

Mixed Train leave Highfield daily except Sunday 11.40 a. m., stopping at intermediate points, arriving Hanover 4.05 p. m.

BERLIN BRANCH.—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. Leave Hanover for Berlin Junction at 6.05 and 9.48 a. m. and 12.45 and 5.42 p. m. Leave Berlin Junction for Abbottstown and East Berlin at 6.45 and 10.00 a. m., 12.57 and 5.56 p. m.

Leave East Berlin for Berlin Junction at 6.00, 8.35 a. m. and 11.30 a. m, and 3.45 p. m. Leave Berlin Junction for Hanover at 9.07 a. m. and 12.04 and 4.18 p. m.

HANOVER JUNCTION BRANCH.—Leave New Oxford for Hanover Junction and intermediate stations at 12.09 m. daily except Sunday, and leave Hanover Junction for Hanove and intermediate stations at 1.30 p. m. daily except Sunday

EASTERN EXTENSION B. & H. DIVISION.—Leave Porters for York and intermediate stations at 7 30 and 9 35 a. m., and 12 34 and 5 27 p. m. Leave York for Porters and intermediate stations at 9 00 and 12 00 a.m., and 4 10 and 6 30 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS ONLY.—Leave Hanover for Baltimore and intermediate stations at 6 30 a.m

Leave Baltimore for Hanover and intermediate stations at 9 35 a.m.

POTOMAC VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—Leave Hagerstown for Charlton, Clear Spring, Big Pool and Cherry Run at 8 07 a. m., and 12 08 and 8 05 p. m. Leave Cherry Run for Hagerstown and intermediate stations at 5 20 and 9 30 a. m., and 5 45 p.m.

CONNECTIONS AT CHERRY RUN, W. VA B. and O. passenger trains leave Cherry Run for Cumberland and intermediate points, daily, at 8.55 a. m. Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago Express, daily, at 1.09 p. m. Chicago Express, daily, at 10.39 p. m.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.
B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
S. M. MANIFOLD, Supt. B. & T. Div.
JOSEPH LEIB, Div. Passenger Agt.

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